The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1918. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Great Gatherings in Tompkins-Square and the Park.

A LADY HARANGUES THEM.

U. S. Troops Guard the Custom-House.

MILITARY PARADES.

CRAZY ORATORS—QUIET AUDIENCES.

WHO SHALL BE MAYOR?

Almshouse Expenses.

MEETING IN TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

The unemployed met, yesterday morning, in Tompkins-square to the number of four or five thousand, an advertisement in the daily papers having convened the meeting at 11 o'clock. On a lamppost at the side of the fountain, or rather the dried-up basin, which was once a fountain, where the meeting was held, a banner, presented by a Mr. WITTEMANN, was exhibited. It represented a hand holding a hammer, and bore the inscription:

"The Working-men will meet this evening."

Mr. SMITH, the "poet and literary man—not the bill-poster," who has made himself conspicuous in these *proletaire* meetings, called the vast assemblage to order, and announced that the Central Park appropriation of $250,000 had passed the Common Council and received the Mayor's signature. [Loud cheers.] A meeting of the Committee of the Working-men's Organization had been held, at which the following resolution was passed, which he knew would meet the approbation of the present meeting.

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York on the memorial of the unemployed working-men appropriated the sum of $250,000 to the Central Park Commissioners, for the purpose of employing the working-men of this City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee are eminently due to the Mayor and Common Council for the laudable manner in which they have acted in this matter.

After reading the above resolution, Mr. SMITH eulogised the Mayor for the stand which he had taken in favor of the working-man. His Honor remained at the Board of Councilmen on the previous evening till the appropriation was passed, and signed it immediately. He would not repair to his house till he saw the working-man provided for. Was he not a Mayor worth having?

(Cries of "Yes, yes." Three cheers were then given for Mayor WOOD, and three more for the Common Council.)

Mr. JAMES MCGUIRE read the following letter from the eccentric lady-reformer, Madame THERESINA E. RUNK, who was accommodated with a chair by the side of the Chairman:

To the Committee of "The Laboring Men" out of Employment:

GENTLEMEN: I have come here expressly to attend your meeting. I have also a proposal to make on behalf of the people out of employment, both men and women.

I wish to state to you that I can do something for them, and I would desire to associate my services with the Committee in attendance. I would ask to address the meeting to that effect. Read my letter to the mass, and say that I am present, waiting for your deputation to receive me amongst you.

Though I am a lady, I never fear. Like Miss NIGHTINGALE going to the Crimea, I come to offer you my services, and beg to be announced to the meeting.

Most respectfully,
Madame THERESINA G. RUNK.

To Messrs. Smith, Bowles, McGuire, &c., James O'Hare, W. H. Hanly, Patrick Donnelly, Patrick Devine, Peter Devine, &c..

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Such an offer, of course, could only meet with one response. Who could say "Nay" to a lady offering herself to the unemployed, like FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE going to the Crimea. If Madame RUNK had been young and beautiful (she is on the wrong side of fifty) she could not have been more warmly welcomed. She was invited to address the meeting, and she mounted a chair and did so. In broken English she addressed the astonished Irish to this effect:

GENTLEMEN, my friends: On Friday last, I held a meeting in Houston-street, when I invited the men and women out of employment to come and hear me, respecting some proposals I wished to make in their favor. To-day I have gathered all my courage to attend and address you at this meeting. But do not accuse me of boldness, for like Miss NIGHTINGALE, going to the Crimea, I am only actuated by a love for you, by a feeling that I ought to come here, join with you, associate myself with your Committee, and work for the same cause, for the same purpose, and with the same intention, with one accord, and with one common feeling. I have come here with no revolutionary feelings—far from it. You must remain quiet, you must keep the peace, and if you behave like gentlemen I will work with the Committee for your welfare. I am here among you, with religious feeling, to exhort you to patience and forbearance. I am here to offer you my services. I intend to give a series of concerts for men and women out of employment. [Cheers, and cries of "You're a good one."] I have great and noble plans for you. I will try and assist you in every possible way. [Cheers.] I have an enterprise, in which, if I can sell the shares, I will give you half the money. If you will accept my services, say so. [Cries of "We do." "We will." "You are one of them."] Well, then, continued Madame RUNK, I am at your command, heart and soul. I will devote to you my time, energy, courage, perseverance. My best efforts shall be devoted to relieve you from trouble, anxiety and fear. But you must be peaceable. Forty thousand soldiers are ready to shoot you down like dogs, and if you were shot, you would leave your wives and children in a starving condition. One thing we must do—we must make friends of the editors. I propose three cheers for the New-York Editors. [The cheers given, mingled with some hisses.] In order to live we must eat, and you must live this winter, and you shall live. [Rousing cheers.] So, my friends, let your best efforts be to procure work, assistance and relief, striving with cheerful hearts to help each other, and do good while we live. If you have confidence in me, believe what I say, for I will do it. You may rely upon me that I will do all I can; but do not trust me, if you doubt my word. [Cries of "Oh, we'll trust you."] I thank you, my friends, for that approbation. My mission has begun. I have got a plan for you, but we must coax the editors, and ask them to come to our assistance, and all good christians must do the same, because the task before us is very great, and if we do not do all we can for one another, we cannot get along. The editors must give me their good will. Their kindness is most valuable and very desirable. I know they sympathize with us. [Cries of "No, they don't."] They are good men. ["No, they ain't."] There are good men among them. ["That's so."] But you must have patience and resignation. Nothing is gained by rashness and hard words. Remember what the Holy Scriptures say: "Seek and you shall find; knock, and it shall be opened to you; ask, and it shall be given." Do not forget the Scripture. But you must do everything in a proper way. There must be no riot and destruction of property. You must first try as hard as you can to get work, no matter how little, so that your children shall not die before you take what is not your own. Be as contented as you can, but if you cannot get work, if you and your children must die, then do what you please; if no help shall be given you, better die by a bullet than by starvation. But never will it come to that. No, no; I pray every day that the Government will grant you assistance. You must ask the Government for $2,000,000, to be expended for you in work, and I pledge my word to the Government that the goods made for this money will all be sold. [Laughter, cheers and hisses.] You must make application to the Governors of the several States. They must hold a general meeting to appeal to the Federal Government in your behalf. Next you must apply to the bankers. [Cries of "No, no."] They will help you, I know, and you must apply to the millionaires; they will all do something. There must be immense dinners served up in the Crystal Palace, and you must go and eat them every day, and and the Corporation must pay for them—[tremendous shouting and applause]—and every time that you want me you must send a message for me, and I will join you. Mayor WOOD has made an application to the Common Council, and they have granted his request. Mayor WOOD is a good man—I wish everybody was like him. I wish you to give three cheers for Mayor WOOD. [The cheers were given with a good will.] My dear friends, I will give you my advice and my time, but I will not collect money or subscriptions for you, unless Mayor WOOD told me to do so. If I were to go to half a dozen rich men and ask them to subscribe, they might say, "You're an impostor," and send me to the Tombs, and put me in the room where MRS. CUNNINGHAM was. No, no, I can't keep company with bed-bugs. I would rather have wings and fly about. I've often seen persons arrested who were trying to get money under false pretences, and don't want to get myself into difficulty. I would rather give than beg. But we must make an application to the Government and we must petition Mayor WOOD to have a public spread for the hungry with soup and beef upon it. I have come to advise and console you. I would cut myself in twenty pieces and give my life in the bargain, and shed all the blood that runs in my veins if I could serve and help you. [Ironical cheers.] Trust to God, keep the peace, show us you can behave yourselves like sensible men. You want work and you shall have it. The country is richer than ever; we have plenty of provisions and plenty of money, but we must live with great economy and prepare for the good time to come. Either present or absent I am with you; my soul follows you. Preserve the peace; I am with you. But you must have patience because of the pressure of money; people have little money to pay workmen, but you must not starve. Farewell.

Madame RUNK, amid vociferous applause, descended from the chair on which she had been standing and seated herself in it; she was dressed in a most magnificent style, the most conspicuous portion of her apparel being her gay bonnet, trimmed with white feathers.

The next Speaker was Mr. MCGUIRE, the Secretary of one of the Committees. He commenced by attacking the daily papers for sundry editorial articles alluding to the workingmen's movement, in which it was asserted that it was not the duty of the City authorities to find work for the unemployed. He maintained that it was always the duty of a State to provide food for its starving population. But the workingmen were not beggars, and did not ask alms. All that they wanted was work; give them that and they could purchase their own food. The papers also said that they (the workingmen) were going to break the peace and create a riot. Fellow-citizens, they lie! We are here to preserve the peace. Tell me, did you not come here this morning resolved to keep the peace. [Cries of "Yes, yes," and three cheers.] Some of the papers this morning attacked our Mayor, who is the workingman's best friend. The workingmen, he was glad to say, had carried their point without having recourse to violence. The news they had received was very cheering. An appropriation had been made for setting them to work, and all they had to do now was to prepare themselves for going to work to-morrow.

Mr. BOWLES congratulated his fellow-workmen that they had accomplished their purpose without violating the peace of the City. When he addressed them in Wall-street, he conjured them to be peaceable, and show the community that they were only anxious for their own rights, and did not want to infringe the rights of others. The news they had received this morning was very cheering. Money had been appropriated for the Central Park Commissioners to employ them immediately. It would be unnecessary to have any more meetings, as to-morrow they would be set to work.

Mr. SMITH addressed the assembly to the same effect. They had gained all that they wanted—Work. He begged his hearers not to go to the City Hall and gather on the steps any more, but to go home and get their recommendations ready to set before the Committee. He rejoiced that there had been no breach of the peace, so that the enemies of the workingman could find nothing to reproach them with.

Several other speeches were made in German, after which the meeting adjourned to assemble again at 4 o'clock and hear the report of the Committee in reference to their employment to-day on the Central Park.

At a table, in another part of the Park, hundreds were signing a paper, purporting to contain the names of all who are out of employment, that it might be known how many hands the Commissioners had to find work for. Over six hundred names were subscribed, with the address of each person; they appear to have been all written by one man authorized to do so by the rest.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

During the afternoon large crowds of the unemployed lingered around the fountain, in little gatherings, in Tompkins-square, talking over their prospects. By 4 o'clock there were as many as 3,000 there, waiting the arrival of the Committee which had gone to the City Hall to ascertain what probability there was that the unemployed would be set to work to-day. As the time passed, and no member of the Committee appeared, propositions were made that they should all march in a body to the Park, when suddenly Mr. BOOLES, the blacksmith, entered the Square, and was immediately surrounded by the crowd. Mounting the embankment which surrounds the fountain bed, he said—

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before I begin to address you I want you to keep order. I do not intend to give up the ship myself, and I don't want you to. [Cries of "We'll stick by her."] I am sorry to say that I have nothing decisive to tell you. We have not heard anything yet from the Central Park Commissioners. They are deciding how they shall set us to work, but it is a difficult question, and they cannot do everything in a day. We are trying to get you all the news we can, and though you may have to wait a little, as long as you abide by the law justice will be done you. Humanity and philanthropy are on your side, but you must remain peaceable. We have gained one powerful object: $250,000 has been appropriated for our relief. We, your Committee, are satisfied on that point, and what we want to know now is, how it is going to be applied? Meantime, we ask you to abide by law and order. This may seem rather hard to some of you; but you must prefer patience rather than endure violence at their hands. Our object to-day was to find out where, when and how, these employers will send for you to labor. We cannot drive the Commissioners faster than we are doing. They have to concoct schemes how they can set you to work. But you must preserve peace unless you would frustrate their endeavors. I have served you to my utmost strength, and done more than my strength would bear, for I have not lived in such a way of late as would give much endurance to bone and sinew. I repeat, for the sake of your country, for the sake of your families, for the sake of your reputations, keep quiet.

A VOICE—When shall we be set to labor?

Mr. BOWLES—I tell you that I cannot learn, and I cannot say when, because I have no control. I know that you have got the appropriation of $250,000, but I cannot tell when you will be set to work. A great deal depends upon yourselves. As you only want work you must keep the peace, and you must not accuse the rich of being your enemies. [Cries of "Yes, they are."] I say there are many good-hearted rich men, although there are others that are infernal scoundrels. I have been accused of seeking popularity in addressing you, but if I wanted popularity I would not be here. I would go where something was to be made of it. I can only say that I am working heart and soul for our joint good.

Mr. GILMAN next addressed the meeting in German. The purport of his remarks was that the Committee had received no news about employment, but that they would report on Wednesday (this) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. BOOLES then announced that the meeting would convene at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when they would be informed what was to be done, and whether work would be provided.

The announcement that no work was as yet definitely secured for them produced a great deal of dissatisfaction among the crowd, and they expressed it loudly and emphatically.

Mr. BOOLES now left the meeting, but a person named DAVIS immediately presented himself, and claimed its attention. He said: My friends, you live in a country which claims to be free, whose laws are framed by your action—a land flowing with milk and honey, whose storehouses are filled to repletion with every necessary and every luxury, and yet you are met here to ask for bread to save yourselves and your families from starving, to ask for it not as an alms, but as the payment for honest labor. Why is this? Why are you in want of the common necessaries of life, you who provide these necessaries and these luxuries? You fill all these storehouses; you garner provisions to all the barns; from your hands proceeds all the wealth of the land, and yet the great mass of you throughout the country are in want of the common necessaries of subsistence. You are worse off than the slaves of the South—for there when a nigger is not employed, his master sells him to some one who can employ him. But you go around offering to sell yourselves, content if you do work that is worth $3 to get $1 for it. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so," "You know all about it."] Why is this? Not because you are poor—but because you are not united; because you do not move in a body, while your masters act as one man. You can make laws to suit yourselves if you please. But you can only do so if you present an undivided, formidable force. This you have not done; this, I am afraid, you will never do—never at least until you can be brought to see what can be done by concert of action. What do you expect to accomplish by gathering here—by meeting and talking, and then standing around and looking at each other, and by marching to the Park and back again? And I have taken part in these labor movements for twenty-two years, but unfortunately I have never found my fellow workmen equal to the task. In 1854 a similar state of things to the present existed, and it was proposed that the Common Council should employ the people to grade the streets and dig sewers, but it was not done, and I have little faith that anything will be done for you this time, and even if there is, you all know that if you have permanent employment your landlord will find out exactly the smallest sum that it will cost you to keep body and soul together, and will say "all the rest I must have." And so they keep screwing you down that the moment sickness overtakes you or you are discharged from work that moment you are destitute. I ask you again, what are you going to do by merely assembling here? That will not better your condition. You must first appoint a Committee to stand here every day to take down the names of all of you who will act in concert, and you must pledge yourselves to move when called upon not to create any breach of the peace, but to tell the Common Council and the politicians that you will persecute them whenever they come up for any position hereafter. That is how you can only hope to conquer the Common Council or other people, and by so doing those politicians will become your humble servants and do all you wish. The speaker proceeded to impress upon the meeting the necessity of keeping up their organization, even if they did get work, in order that they might crush out of existence "the cormorants that swindle society." The great fault of the poor was the want of unanimity; it was their want of faith in each other, which caused them to be trampled under foot by those who did act in unison. Mayor WOOD was their best friend. He had been called a villain, and he (the speaker) did not care if he was one as long as he proposed good things. The workingmen must keep the peace and not attempt a riot, because if they did they would inevitably be shot down.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, a gentleman of unexceptionable apparel, with a gold watch chain and a gold-headed cane, but with a rather wild expression of countenance, next came forward and addressed the meeting. There were some expressions of surprise and discontent upon his appearance. He said: Gentlemen—for I will call you gentlemen—a British nobleman once asked me who were noblemen in America, and I said everybody that knew how to behave themselves, and as you know how to behave yourselves, I address you as gentlemen. [Cheers and laughter.] Had you all, lodged your money in the Savings' Banks as they do in the Banks in Wall-street you could not have been here to-day. What the poor people want to know is the Banking System so that they can guard themselves against fictitious paper bills? Last August there were $10 in paper money afloat for one dollar in specie, and the difference in favor of paper money all went to the account of the landlords, so that they could buy up all the leather, sugar and wheat in the country with their paper money, without using their specie; and that was what kept the poor so poor. But he was afraid it would always be so according to the old proverb, *Vulgus vult decipere*—"The common people love to be deceived." The only way of getting themselves out of their difficulties was to study the money question. [A VOICE—"That's so, be jabers," and laughter.] Money was greater than all thrones, and the banks could buy any legislator to do what they pleased. He (the speaker) would not advise them to meet in the Park or in the square, but to get credit on the books of their employers for wheat, and then to get their wheat from Chicago. [VOICE—"Talk to them in Chinese!"] You want bills on the Banks of France. All that you want is money. You do not prosper because you do not understand the banking business. You must get into the Crystal Palace, and then you will be out of the rain at least. Get an order for wheat from your employers, and then you can sell it. [Laughter and cheers, and cries of "That's what we want."]

When Mr. ROOSEVELT had retired, a gentleman wearing spectacles, and laboring, apparently, under great excitement, mounted the stool. His speech was of the most revolutionary tendency of any that were delivered. He said that the subject which caused them to assemble there that day was more important than one of daily bread. They were met there to consider the great question of war between Capital and Man. Temporary relief might be granted to-morrow, but permanent relief was not to be obtained without either a peaceable or a bloody revolution. The workingmen must be assured that they had the coöperation of men who had made social science the study of their lives, and who had stood upon bloody fields in their struggles for the rights of Labor. Capital had clutched the throat of Labor for ages, and Labor had hitherto succumbed to it; would it do so any longer? The speaker advised them to petition the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature immediately. He also told them in respectful terms to threaten the Common Council. He proposed that they should organize a committee to inquire into the causes of the present financial crisis, and named five gentlemen to constitute such Committee. Three of these were ALBERT BRISBANE, STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, and O. R. POTTER. The names of the others our reporter could not catch. The speaker said he was fearless himself, and advised them to be so too in regard to the means they used to accomplish what they desired. He believed that the remedy for these social disorders was a revolution that must be sealed with blood. Mayor WOOD had said that they must not meet in the Park—Mayor WOOD be d——d. [VOICE—"Your'e a Black Republican."] The Park, continued the speaker, is your own; you are free men and you must meet in the Park. You have no good leaders. The men who addressed you this morning were political tricksters and dabsters. They told you that an appropriation of $250,000 had been made to set you to work. But I can tell you that no appropriation whatever has been made. The Commissioners of the Central Park are under no legal obligation to employ any one of you, and even if they should employ 1,500 or 2,000, in less than three weeks from the present time, the snow will be a foot deep on the ground, and the ground will be frozen three feet deep. What are you to do then? Will you see your families starve when you have the remedy in your own hands. Never, never, never! [Cheers and cries of "Never."]

Immediately upon the conclusion of this address, Mr. CHARLES SMITH, the Chairman of one of the Committees of the laboring men out of employment, arose to reply. He said, as the gentleman who addressed you last said that we, your Committee, were political tricksters and dabsters, I beg to tell him that it is a d——d lie! We are workingmen, and if you have not confidence in us, I, for one, will resign the position with which you have intrusted me. To say that we came here to subserve the ends of men who desire an election to office, is a falsehood. I was sorry to hear the revolutionary language which that gentleman indulged in. [A VOICE—"He's not a workingman."] Mr. SMITH concluded by saying that those who wanted work must apply this (Wednesday) morning to the Central Park Commissioners, and if they did not supply work, public opinion would soon force them to do so.

By this time the people had mostly dispersed, and it had grown too dark for our reporter to take any more notes. The speaking, however, was continued by two or three of the workingmen, who seemed to have little faith in the Central Park Commissioners. They advised peace and patience until the action of the Commissioners to-day was known to them.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857.

Resolved, That this Committee meet his Honor Mayor WOOD and show our proceedings to his Honor to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock. If approved, then see the Engineer of the Central Park to know whether work will proceed immediately, so that this Committee can report to the unemployed.

Resolved, That this Committee has a political party watching their movements, which political party this Committee despises. Politics won't feed the hungry.

Resolved, That this Committee report through the public Press that politics are not their object.

D. GORDON, Chairman.
P. DUNN,
W. BURKE,
P. DONNELLY,
A. DESSOUX,
H. ROSCOE.

The speakers continued their harangues till after nightfall, and then those of the crowd who had remained separated to meet again in Tompkins-square this morning at 10 o'clock.

IN THE PARK.

Before the usual business hour at the City Hall there was a gathering of the unemployed in the Park. Many of them were desirous of information in relation to what had been done for them by the Common Council on the night previous, while others, who appeared either to have read or been informed of what had been done, were discussing its merits and the prospect of obtaining work. Among those who appeared earnestly to desire work the proceedings were satisfactory, with the exception of the indefiniteness of the time at which work would be given. A pale-faced man, who was but thinly clad, said he had had nothing to eat since the morning of the previous day, and his family had had neither supper nor breakfast. In fact their dinner was not worth the name, for it consisted only of a stale loaf and three herrings, which had been given him by the grocer he dealt with when he had money, and his family numbered seven. He had not taken any himself, because there was so little, and he did not know where he could get any more. If it were certain that work could be had in a few days, he would feel happy, because then his grocer would trust him he believed, because he had always paid him promptly until he was thrown out of employment. Several of the group to which the man spoke were of the same opinion. If there was a good prospect of work in a few days they could get sufficient credit to support their families.

In another group there was a man who had no confidence in what had been done by the Common Council. He believed they were passing resolutions only to shield Mayor WOOD, and afford him an excuse for not fulfilling his promises to the laboring men. He believed they were all a pack of scoundrels, playing into each others' hands, just to get good men's votes, without giving them work in return. He thought the idle men who were in want of bread had waited long enough. If any "big man" were to say he intended to visit New-York, the Common Council and the Mayor could call special meetings and spend $20,000 or $30,000, or whatever they liked, to receive him, and run up and down with him, in a single hour, but when hungry men wanted work, the necessary proceedings to give it to them must be put off and put off, although there was plenty of work to be done, until giving it could be understood as a favor from particular men, who expected votes in return. He was opposed to all humbug. He wanted work, and did not wish to be made to vote against his will in order to get it. If the City Government had work to be done, it was the business of those having the power to give it immediately, at such a time, and not hold it back in order to make Democratic votes out of empty stomachs. He had been a Democrat, but he did not like the way they were doing in the present case. He was not in favor of violence, but he believed if work was not given them that was waiting to be done, it would be no greater sin to take a dinner or so from the men who kept the work from them, than to go against their consciences at the ballot box."

Another man expressed his belief that the Mayor was keeping back the work from them, because they had repudiated some scurvy politicians who made speeches to them that always ended with a eulogy of and a request for three hearty cheers for Mayor WOOD. If the work that everybody said ought to be done immediately, should be kept from them much longer for such reasons he thought there should be some sympathy for men, who, driven to despair by want of food, might appear unusually excited, or commit some act of violence. These statements were made quietly and in a conversational tone.

When the last speaker had concluded his remarks, a ragged-looking man joined the group, and in an excited manner asked them what they were going to do, and whether they were ready to do anything "like men." He thought it was time they were showing the rich what could be done by the hungry men. They had paraded the streets for several days, and he would ask any man what good it had done. He would defy any man to point out where a single soup-house had been set up. No, there was not a place where a man could get a paltry thin ladle of greasy soup for the asking. Instead of providing them with meat and coals for the Winter, as they had a right to do, the rich had not offered a single mouthful to stay their stomachs; and he believed they would not, unless they were made to do it. The poor people had been working hard for them, and got nothing but a turning up of their dandy noses, while they got all that was going without lifting a hand to work at all. And now when the men that had earned the money for them were starving, they were sitting in their fine houses, eating all the fat bits and luxuries, and nearly smothered in grand clothes and furs up to their eyes, and sending policemen to knock them down if they dared to ask for work or bread. He had had enough of such goings on, and hoped the poor men would show that there was some strength and spirit in them yet. He was sure that a single grand dash at some of their grand affairs would make them stick their noses out of their grand furs and stuffed turkeys, and bring them to their senses.

His opinions were listened to quietly, but as there was no approbation he left with the remark that some men had no spirit, even when they were pushed. They would only yelp when they were kicked.

By this time the numbers in the Park had increased considerably, and the tendency was towards the City Hall steps. When a large number had gathered there, a man named BARNARD, and another, commenced speaking to them, but they had not spoken long, when Marshal STEVENS came out from the Mayor's Office and requested one of them to cease speaking. Both ceased. Several of the audience cried "Go on." The Marshal said they should not. The man nearest him asked why he should not go on?

The Marshal answered—Because his remarks tended to inflame the minds of the people. It was such as he that excited the people to say and do what otherwise they would not think of. Turning to the people he advised them to go home and be quiet, for all that could be done for them would be done without excitement. The people appeared satisfied, and were separating in groups, when another man called out "What? go home? Go home to your starving families, with nothing in your hands for them to eat. No! stay here until something is done." He would have continued, but that the Marshal said he would arrest him forthwith if he did not desist. "Who are you?" asked the speaker. Mr. STEVENS informed him that he was First Marshal, and that he had orders from the Mayor to arrest all persons found inciting the people to violate the public peace. The speaker desired *a few moments private conversation with the Marshal, which was granted.* The speaker and the Marshal left the steps arm-in-arm. When they had proceeded as far as Tammany Hall the Marshal returned to his office and the people separated again into groups, and the excitement ceased.

During the forenoon there were rumors spread throughout the City to the effect that the hungry men were going to attack the City Hall, the Custom-House, and the large flour and provision storehouses. The result was a large increase of numbers in the Park. At between 1 and 2 o'clock there was not less than eight or ten thousand persons present. During all this time one hundred policemen were in the City Hall, but nothing had occurred that seemed to require their services. Mr. TALLMADGE, the General Superintendent, appeared in the Hall and gave some directions to his men. In answer to an inquiry, he stated that, as a precautionary measure, the police force had been concentrated at points where, in the event of a riot occurring anywhere down town, they could at once be made available to repress it. The police of the Eighteenth and Second Wards were stationed at the Second Ward depôt; those of the Twelfth and First at the First; and those of the Fifteenth and Third at the Third. In the other Wards the men were held under orders at the respective Station-houses, and a force of 100 men was detailed on service at the City Hall.

After having given such directions as he deemed necessary, he proceeded to the front. His appearance drew the people near, and he spoke to them substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I have come simply to tell you that much sympathy is felt for your position; but you must not think that you are the only sufferers by the present financial crisis. Those who were not long ago reputed rich have suffered severely, and are now comparatively poor; nay, many of them are as poor as yourselves. But there is hope for all. Europe is pouring in her treasures to enrich us; for she is purchasing various articles of merchandise and other commodities from us, and is paying us with her gold. Not a vessel arrives that does not bring various sums in specie; this alone should encourage you to wait patiently a little while longer, and all will be well. But this is not all; at no period on record has there been such an influx of grain and other articles of provision, so that our markets are stocked, and there is evidence of an abundant supply of food for the Winter. Providence Himself smiles upon us; for the weather at this season of the year is such as has not been experienced in years. With these encouraging symptoms we should not fly in the face of God, but wait patiently, and everything will go on as it should do. Assemble together among yourselves, take down the names of the unemployed, bring them to me at my own office,—bring them to the Mayor, or to any one in authority, and I pledge my word you will be relieved. I need only call to mind the incident of the late wreck of the *Central America*, when over $20,000 were raised in a few days for the sufferers, to show you that the sympathies of the so-called rich are with you. Go then to your houses at once, send in the names of those unemployed as I have directed, and relief will be granted as far as practicable; but I caution you that any attempt to violate the laws of your country will be promptly and efficiently met and put down, and those who are instrumental in any such violation will meet with condign punishment. Go now to your homes and your families and all will be well.

The people were highly pleased with the General Superintendent's remarks, and when he had concluded three hearty cheers were given for him. When he had retired they separated again, and strolled about the Park as before.

To this time they had exhibited no disposition to violence, and, generally speaking, they appeared satisfied with the prospect of work afforded through the action of the Common Council. They said that nearly all they asked for had been done. They had asked that the Improvements on the Central Park should be proceeded with immediately, and the Common Council had decided that that should be done. They had asked that other work should be completed should be set upon without delay. The Common Council had decided to grade Hamilton-avenue, which would afford employment to a large number of men; and they were going to expend $50,000 in macadamizing Second-avenue and improving other streets. And they had shown a disposition to proceed with the erection of a new reservoir as soon as it could be done. On the whole they concluded that a great deal had been done for amelioration already, and it was probable that more would follow. In another portion of the Park a man made some remarks to the effect that bread should be furnished them immediately by the Government, until it could give them work. His opinions found considerable favor among the group of persons he was addressing, and in conclusion he read MARTEL's tone of the unemployed, address, as follows:

We, the workingmen of New-York, demand work from the Corporation of the City of New-York; and furthermore, we declare that we shall obey the laws of the country and State; and furthermore, that we will not support any man who will not pledge himself to what we, the workingmen, demand. Therefore, we now demand from those who are in power now, to give work to all trades and branches of labor, of whatever kind it may be.

We also demand that the Corporation of New-York shall borrow gold and silver to hire all those that will work for the Corporation. We also declare to them who will lend gold and silver to the corporated body of the City of New-York, that we, as workingmen, pledge ourselves that you shall receive the lawful money in gold and silver, for we want nothing but silver and gold for the payment of debts, of whatever kind they may be. We also want the Corporation to buy provisions of all kinds, and to sell to those that work for the Corporation or to anybody that will buy of them, and all shall be paid in gold and silver to the seller, who shall be elected to that office by the workingmen.

We also demand that the Corporation of the City of New-York shall buy lumber and bricks to build houses, so as to give employment to the carpenter and mason, and the Corporation shall have the power to let the houses at 10 per cent. from the first cost.

We also demand that the Corporation shall buy cloth of all kinds to make coats, pants, vests or any other article which is necessary for every man to wear, and the Corporation shall receive ten per cent. from the first cost.

We also demand from the Corporation, from month to month, or monthly, the price of all growth on soil—the increase or decrease—that the working man may know the price of all things; that we may know what we have to pay, through the press; we also demand from the Corporation a blacksmith-shop, and a good one at that.

We, the workingmen, demand from the Corporation that all labor, or work of any kind, shall be done by the Corporation of the City of New-York; and furthermore, that all work or labor of any kind, whatsoever it may be, shall be done by the day, and six hour's to the day's work, and no more; and we also demand $1,000 per year for our labor, beginning with the man who chops the trees up to the mechanic of any kind, and the Corporation shall receive ten per cent. above the cost on all the work the workingmen shall do.

By the voice of the workingmen, which is the voice of God, we demand.

He declared it was just the thing, only it did not go far enough. Nearer the City Hall steps Mr. T. KERRIGAN appeared, in answer to a call. Having ascended to the pillars he announced himself as an Irishman and a friend of Mayor WOOD. He thought there was considerable humbug going on; and suggested that if there was any shooting to be done, they could show that hungry men could shoot as well as soldiers. He was cheered and hissed, and finally there was a rush that carried him down. His hat was half damaged and so was his coat, but it was all done "just for a lark," and he did not receive bodily harm. This tended to an increase of the excitement. A man jumped up and asked them if they intended to starve? For his part he would fight before he would starve. Soon afterwards one of them addressed some abusive language to a man who was a member of the old police, and who was thought to be one of the new. A crowd gathered around and a fight ensued. Marshal RYNDERS turned up just as it commenced and, knowing the old policeman, "went in" for his relief. The police soon followed and quiet was restored.

APPEARANCE OF THE MILITARY—EAGLE PRESENTATION.

Soon afterwards the First Brigade New-York State Militia appeared in the Park, and formed in front of the City Hall. They were called out to witness the presentation of a standard eagle to the 71st Regiment. The presentation was made by Col. SMITH, of State Military Association, to Col. VOSBURG, of the 71st, for the superior skill in military tactics evinced by the regiment during a competition with several regiments at Newburg during the past Summer. Both gentlemen made fitting remarks. The presentation was witnessed by the Common Council and a large concourse of people.

When the ceremonies were concluded the brigade marched out and soon none but a few of "The Unemployed" remained. Two or three persons attempted speeches, but they were arrested immediately and taken to the Mayor's office. Subsequently they were taken before Justice WELSH, but as no one appeared to make charges against them he was obliged to discharge them—which he did, accompanying each discharge with good advice.

It was now dark, and still there was a considerable number remaining on the steps of the City Hall, looking through the gates, which had been closed for a long time. A man who, if not hungry, had evidently imagined himself thirsty during the day, began to address them. Marshal STEVENS called a section of the Sixth Ward Police and several officers from the Mayor's office to his aid, and with drawn clubs they dashed out upon them. The people as soon as they saw the officers ran off helter and skelter, and so the Park was cleared of the unemployed for the night.

During the evening Mr. JAMES SWARTZ called and requested us to state that he was delegated by the meeting in the Park to contradict the statement that there was any intention to break open the Banks or rob the Sub-Treasury.

THEIR LEADERS.

Crossing the street, yesterday about 4 o'clock, in front of the new TIMES' building, a well-dressed, tall, genteel man stepped up with the remark: "Will you please tell me, Sir, where I can find a lover of his fellows—a man who wants to see justice done to the wronged?" There was more a smell of tobacco than of rum in his breath, his face was that of an intelligent gentlemen, and we were a little puzzled how to answer. "The Police, Sir," we answered, at last—"there are 900 Policemen just beyond the Park fence; they are all ministers of Justice." "No, no," said he, "I want a man of standing—some man of influence—somebody who will write it up for the newspapers. I'll pay him for his trouble and for the publishing. Here,—look here—here's what I want. Issue a call to all the unemployed in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and Trenton, to meet in Tompkins-square, Thursday noon, and show themselves. Of course, no one man could be heard by the 60,000 that would congregate; mind you, I want the men that are out of work, the women that have no bread for their little ones, the little ones that are hungry,—all of them I want to come out. Well, I would have some who can, just to tell the multitude the amount of the relief that the City has already proposed for them, and then to tell them what they ought to have. Then let them all march up to the Bowery, down the Bowery and Chatham-street to the Park, parade in silence before the City Hall, and then down through Wall street."

"But of what service would that be? How would that relieve the hungry?"

"Good heavens, Sir! will Wall-street, will the City Government, will the people see that army of sufferers, and devise no relief? Forty men that worked in one yard in Brooklyn, have had nothing to eat since Monday morning. Seven men who pay between $250 and $300 rent, each, have called on me to-day, to say that they had neither work nor money, nor coal nor food. You think they are shamming? No, Sir, those fellows—their leaders—may be villains, but there are thousands now in the Park who have not tasted bread nor meat for 36 hours. I know men who pay $800 a year rent who can't stir hand or foot to make a dollar. They can't get credit—they can't get food. I tell you they are in earnest, sir."

"But what can the City—"

"Hundreds of your streets need repairing, scores of them need grading. There is work enough for an army to do, and the City has money enough at its command."

The man was evidently in earnest, but he hardly looked like an insane man. We asked him his name? He gave it unhesitatingly, and added that he was in the flour riots, and was put under bonds of $7,000 at that time to keep the peace. He believed that the rich had got too much money and the poor too little. He thought such times were God-sent to rectify these inequalities, and level men. Yet he had a son in New York, doing a large business down town, and confessed that he had several thousands in the Savings banks, himself. When we left him he was pushing his way into the midst of the thickest crowd to publish his opinions to men whom his reputable dress and easy address would easily influence.

Last evening the Committee appointed at Tompkins-square, called on us to show the list of the unemployed who had signed their names to the paper, with their residences, signifying that they were out of work and wanted some. The names were all written in the same hand, but the places of residence seemed to be genuine, as no doubt they were. The spokesman was GORDON. He said he was a bricklayer—was an Irishman, but had been sixteen years in this country. He was a foreman hand on board ship for years. He is a small, tough little man, of red face and somewhat rummy breath; but described himself as "only a bundle of bones and a shadow." He confessed that the year—the past three years, indeed—had been capital ones for his business; but could a dollar a day support a man and his wife and his two young ones, now?

Had he been a politician?

He had his one vote and always used it, but upon his word he had never taken a shilling of political money. He was not a tool of WOOD's, but he thought he could tell who the poor man's friends were. His Honor had called this morning at Tompkins-square "GORDON," said he, "your folks are not going to come down to the Park to-day, are they? You've got what you asked, the Central-Park appropriation. What do they want to hang around for?" GORDON promised that they would not as a body at least, though having nothing to do they would naturally go where they could see what was going on.

GORDON said he had consented to act as Foreman—there stuck out the fireman—of the Committee, because he saw that the men who were leading the disaffected were gold-ring-fingered politicians—wire-pullers—men who wanted to use them. He confessed that such men made the speeches,—and how could the hungry help it, unless they themselves acted for themselves, and did their own speaking and deputing.

United States Troops Guard the Custom-House.

Early yesterday morning a squad of fifty United States soldiers from Governor's Island, and shortly afterward an equal numb of U. S. Marines the Navy-Yard, were observed going into the lower part of the Custom-House, and notwithstanding the early hour of morning, the unusual and unexplained event drew quite a crowd of curious spectators to the spot. The soldiers moved on, headed by their respective officers, in the quietest manner possible, evidently wishing to avoid attention, and were all soon hidden from view among the mysterious granite arches of the Custom-House basement. The recent parades of the unemployed about the City, and certain vague threats that they intended to seize upon the $20,000,000 supposed to be held in the strong box of the Sub-Treasury, rendered it necessary to take some precaution to guard against a possible attack. Accordingly, Mr. CISCO, the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, made a request of the Government at Washington, on Saturday, for a small force of Marines and soldiers, to be stationed near the Treasury in case of emergency. The step was taken, not so much from any serious fear that an attack was contemplated, as from a wish to provide every security for the vast amount of the Government treasure in his keeping at this point.

The United States District-Attorney, Mr. MCKEON, had no knowledge of the proceeding, as under the new order of things that sort of duty does not, as it did formerly, devolve upon him; but it is doubtful if he would have considered it necessary to move in the matter at all.

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THE ARTS IN FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, February.

I have referred, on several occasions, to the state of the arts in this city, as they appear in the galleries, the palaces and public squares. For the most part, this subject is comprised in the history of the past and in the relics of centuries long gone by. The golden age of art shed its full light in this city, and the Florentine school, including the names of RAPHAEL and MICHAEL ANGELO, may be considered as the brightest that shone over the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is true that the most renowned works of these great masters are not in Florence; their genius—the one the Titan, the other the Angel of Art—can only be fully studied and understood at Rome; but there still remain here admirable specimens of their skill, and the Ufizzi, as a historical, serial gallery, is the most complete and ample in existence.

In general, it may be said that the two great Museums of Florence, the Ufizzi and the Pitti, comprise a unique collection of the best Italian masters of the several schools; but of French, Flemish and German artists, their specimens are neither numerous, nor of the first excellence. In this respect the Louvre infinitely surpasses them.

In regard to sculpture, the Ufizzi is famed for a few admirable groups; such as the Medicean Venus, the Androgenous Apollo, the Dancing Fawn, the Knife-Grinder, the Crouching Venus, &c., with a very long list of other antiques, of greater or less celebrity. In this gallery, and in the squares of the city, are several works of ANGELO, and of JOHN of Boulogne—the greatest of modern sculptors.

As to the architecture, properly speaking, Florence furnishes little to admire, either as the past or the present. Seeking to borrow something of the giant spirit of the earlier settlers of Tuscany, the Pelosgi, who bequeathed their cyclopean structures to their successors, the Etruscans—the nobles of Florence, in the mediæval ages, built their palaces in a style of rude but stern grandeur, still visible in the residence of the STROZZI, the RICARDI, and other departed magnates. The rustic basement which has passed into other countries, and is feebly imitated even in some of our own buildings, was evidently modeled from the defensive walls yet to be seen at Fiesole and other Etruscan towns. The upper stories were at first of rude mason work, but in process of time the Roman arch was adopted over the windows, and the straight projecting roof was supplanted by rich cornices, also derived from Rome. These buildings plainly bespeak their origin and purpose; they were at once palaces and castles—the residences of luxurious, but proud and violent men, who, while they lived in cities, were obedient to no laws but those of their own passion, and who made war upon each other from the towers of their castles, or if they could not thus reach their enemy, descended to the streets, which they filled with their brawls and stained with their blood.

The ecclesiastic architecture of Florence cannot claim very high encomiums. Nearly all the churches are externally of rubble stone between layers of flat stones, two or three feet apart. These are laid in mortar, but are not smoothed or plastered over. The Duome—the pride of the city—is an exception. It is faced externally with alternate ranges of black and yellow marble, giving it a very zebraish complexion. It is of huge dimensions, but the general effect is without grandeur. It is oppressively low and squat in appearance, in no degree relieved by the sublime dome which towers above it.

The great effects of artistic embellishments in the chambers have been bestowed upon the interior. No one of them has any claims to sublimity; no one of them seems to be the work of minds which comprehended the poetic emotion, the solemn, religious impressions, produced by the Gothic style; much less did any of their architects understand the ecstatic delights which the chaste columns and elegant entablatures of the classic Greek temples excite in the beholder. All or nearly all these buildings display a jumble of tastes over which a general idea of magnitude struggled for the mastery—but without a clear perception of the means by which it was to be realized, in a general effect.

But when we descend from the general structure to the details of chapels, shrines, altars, tabernacles and tombs, it is really impossible to withhold our astonishment or admiration. The chapel of the Medici, in the Church of San Lorenzo, is a miracle of art. The altar in the Or' San Michele, might be the study of a year—almost of a lifetime. Some idea of it may be formed from the fact that it cost 80,000 gold florins, and this, too, when the labor of an artisan was not worth more than a York shilling a day. How profoundly must the mind of the people—of the whole mass—have been imbued with a love of art, when such works were cheerfully undertaken and paid for mainly by them. Nay, when we see the churches outshining the palaces of Emperors in the luxuries of art, when we see the costly frescoes, the madonnas with hair sparkling in diamonds, and shrines hung round with votive offerings in silver and gold; when we see chapels decorated with exquisitely carved columns, statues and reliefs; the tabernacles set round with seas of jasper, chalcedony, malachite and lapis lazuli—the altars gorgeous with gildings and mosaics,—when we behold all this, can we fail to see that art, with all its seductions, was regarded as a fit handmaid to religion?

Whether this is the religion of Him who had not where to lay his head, and who was meek and lowly in his life, conduct and example; or of his disciples, who were charged to take no money in their scrip; and who taught, above all things, simplicity of worship—this is altogether another question. I only attempt to show the effect of a powerful sentiment operating upon a whole people, —the love of art in its subserviency to religion, becoming ostentatious, sensuous, objective—at once satisfying the craving for excitement, the love of show and spectacle, and the deeper and darker workings of superstition, in a half-enlightened age and among a semi-barbarous people. Such was the sentiment which called into life the miracles of art which we see in the Churches of Florence.

Those who would seek to create such establishments in modern times, and out of Italy, must first recreate the age and the people that produced them; those who mourn over the lack of these treasures of art in the United States, must also mourn that our people can read and write,—that they enjoy free worship and a free Bible,—that hence, they cannot be the dupes of priestcraft or the victims of bigotry and persecution. In short, those who would see America Italianized or Catholified, must desire to see our religion paganized, —our free schools become ecclesiastic, our academies monastic and our colleges jesuitic. To match the celibacy of priests we must shut up an equivalent portion of our women in convents; we must take some Austrian prince for a King, with Dagger JOHN for Prime Minister,—we must import a hundred thousand French soldiers to keep us in order. And, finally, our brains must be about half taken out—our common sense exchanged for Roman Catholic instinct—we must put up MACHIAVELLI in the place of WASHINGTON, and we must believe that a proud and haughty despot, who lives in a palace in Rome, and shows himself to the people dressed up in gold and jewels, as Christ's representative on earth, holds the keys of Heaven and controls the gates of hell.

But whatever may have been the origin of the arts in Florence, they remain as the means of instruction to those who seek it. At the present day, the Florentines have ceased to excel in them. It is true that the Grand Duke has a manufactory of mosaics, where are still produced magnificent specimens of this luxurious handicraft. The establishment is on a large scale, and it is amazing to see the heaps of jasper and malachite, as abundant as granite at a Quincy quarry. The products are given to princes and churches, and are quite beyond the reach of common mortals.

There is not a single Tuscan painter of any high merit existing. Among the sculptors are ROMANELLI, who takes the first rank, and POMPINOLI, who follows after. Both of these have produced pleasing works of no very vast pretensions. In the studio of the latter may be seen the model of the "Kneeling Samuel"—the work of his predecessor—which has gone over the world, in marble or plaster. No modern statue has been so universally copied, or become so widely known.

I do not mean to give the impression that sculpture is not still pursued here with some success, by modern artists. There is a series of statues in the niches of the colonnade of the Ufizzi, representing Tuscans distinguished in literature, art, philosophy and statesmanship. Among them are BOCCACCIO, DANTE, PETRARCH, BENVENUTO CELLINI, GALILEO, MACHIAVELLI, &c. They are portraits, somewhat larger than life, and dressed in the costume of their time. All are clever, and several are excellent, and in one respect, prove a complete triumph over that dominion of the antique which would represent civilized man by a display of fine flesh and muscle. A naked Hercules, or Jupiter, or Venus, is well enough, for these represent the heroes and divinities of the age of force—and, moreover, the fabulous originals were not supposed to be clothed. It was natural that the beautiful specimens of Greek art which have come down to us, however shocking to our ideas of modesty as well as to our philosophy of man, should have excited admiration and induced imitation; but that they should have held artists in thraldom down to our own day, is a marvel. The absurdity of this system was strikingly evinced in the case of GREENOUGH, who put WASHINGTON'S head on to Jupiter's bare shoulders. The incongruity could never be removed, and the statue, really clever in many respects, stands only as an artistic blunder, in the esplanade of the Capitol.

The statues of which I am speaking, are interesting as evidences that drapery does not so conceal the human form, or to destroy its characteristics. Indeed, the air, attitude and bearing of the several personages delineated are all just as truly displayed as if they stood rude before us. Nay, they are true likenesses of the individuals they portray, as they lived, moved and acted before their cotemporaries. They possess, therefore, all the ideality which belongs to art, with all the truth which belongs to history. Civilization clothes the body—thus intimating that physical strength is secondary to moral and intellectual power—that those and not brute force are the true measures of men. It is surely a great step in art to have reached a point in which a man may be truly represented and perpetuated in marble. I wish the same might be said of woman. I am willing to see antique feminine nudities in galleries, for the immodesty may be disguised by the convenient name of Venus, but I am inclined to wish that if any living artist henceforward should make any graven image in the likeness of a naked woman, he may be shut up with her for life.

The art of carving in wood, which really ranked among the fine arts some three or four centuries ago, is still pursued in Florence, but it is chiefly confined to picture frames. These are made with exquisite taste, though wholly from antique designs. A good carver works for thirty and even twenty cents a day, hence Florentine frames are exceedingly cheap. In gilding, especially the unburnished parts, designed to represent bullion, the Florentine artists are unrivaled.

There are still to be seen, in the curiosity shops here, specimens of the carved furniture of the *Cinque Cento* age—the Sixteenth Century. They are of walnut, and are now nearly as dark as ebony, with a slight tawny hue, however, which gives them a very rich complexion. Sideboards, buffets, bureaus, sofas, toilets, and dower-boxes, are the most perfect examples met with, and many of them are wonderful, alike for the grace of their forms, their elaborate carving, and the beauty of their execution. Most of them were on a scale of magnitude befitting the gigantic palaces of their possessors. I have seen a sideboard nine feet in length by four in breadth, requiring four men to move it, and I dare not say how many to carry it. The dower-boxes were huge sarcophagi, most fancifully wrought, and containing a lady's wardrobe, jewels, &c., given at her marriage. Some times a whole page of soft romance is depicted, in high relief, along the front, and at the ends of these dainty treasuries.

The collecting of old pictures, old laces, old plates and platters, and old furniture, by itinerant curiosity-hunters, who prowl about Pisa, Siena, Lucca, Pistois, Parma and other ancient Italian towns, small as well as large, is quite a profession in Florence. The pictures thus brought to market are a sight to see. I have seen huge rolls, big as cider barrels, consisting of battered and tattered canvass, encrusted with the dust of ages and absolutely without any comprehensible design on the face of them. These are taken by the restorer, who, with magical facility, mends the rents, fills up the gaps and reproduces the original painting. Most of them are poor things at best, but occasionally a real gem is discovered. Thus a long-lost Raphael, or Corregio, or Titian, from time to time, makes its appearance. There seems to be no end to old pictures in Italy. A large dealer in this line told me that he estimated their number to be at least equal to the population—that is, one to every man, woman and child—making twenty-two millions in all.

The restoration of old furniture is also a large business in Florence. The old carvings are taken off, the worm-holes are stuccoed up, the decayed parts are replaced, and the renewed ornaments are then placed upon a new frame-work. Thus you have a piece of furniture in sound condition, with all the essential attributes of a work four hundred years old. You may obtain, for instance, a sideboard for fifty dollars which it would cost ten times fifty dollars to produce new, even if it could be done in the now degenerate state of the art. If any one wishes to see a beautiful specimen of this handicraft, let him look at the dower-box in the Via Maggio, at the picture-shop of VESPUCCI—a lineal descendant of AMERICO, and a brother of the fair VESPUCCI who visited the United States some years ago. This box may be seen gratis, or purchased for $500.

The Roman priest whom I have quoted on several occasions continues to furnish amusement by his anti-clerical style of conversation, and I cannot forbear cutting a slice out of his last holding forth, at a sociable and informal dinner. He said grace, to begin with, using the Latin tongue, as a matter of course, and the termination *oom*, which I naturally did not understand, having been brought up in *um*. During the dessert this man of God entertained us with something like the following discourse. Remember that he was to perform mass the next morning at 8 o'clock, and was some years ago sent away from Bologna, because he was a friend of SILVIO PELLICO'S: "Dear me, what cigars you have in America! Nectar and ambrosia what cigars! About a year ago there was a gentleman here from New-York, a Mr. SMITH I think it was, who had two hundred of the most delightful, utterly seductive and bewitching cigarinos that I ever dreamed of or imagined. How he got them into Florence is more than I can tell. He and I smoked them all in a fortnight. One evening, from 8 o'clock to 11, I smoked twenty myself. I used to recline backwards in my chair, shut my eyes, think of heaven and blow the smoke right up my nostrils. Ah! perfidious brevity of human enjoyments! They only lasted a fortnight. By the bye, a French officer told me yesterday that two hours after the army of occupation quits Rome, there won't be a priest left in the city,—be killed, all of them. What handsome girls you have in America, too; at least all are handsome that come out here. Tuscan women are poor affairs, generally. Still there are some of commendable outline. For instance, Mme. ——." Here he smacked his lips, blew a kiss at a frescoed Venus on the ceiling, shuddered and relapsed into his chair, in a blessed state of all-overishness at the coincident and combined thought of such a quantity of earthly joys—cigars, women, wine and impending sacrifice of Roman Catholic priests.

DICK TINTO.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Political Quiet—Mr. Clifford's Defeat—The Seventh Congressional District—Rumor that Mr. Sumner Means to Resign—Money Lost and Won on the Election—Deaths in Boston—New Version of Dante's Hell, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Ordinarily the week that follows an election is a noisy time, the victors crowing lustily, while the vanquished add to the uproar by their absurd endeavors to show how they have been cheated. Not so now. We have been as quiet as if we acknowledged the rose for our emblem. With some few unimportant exceptions, the Republican presses treat their crushed foes with kindness. As to the vanquished, *they* are quiet enough. Their fate has been so severe that they have not even a voice left. *Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent*, says that Roman humbug, SENECA,—which, being "Englished" freely, means that when musquitos sting us we swear, but we are silent when we see the elephant. I suppose Gov. GARDNER derives some little consolation from the harder fate than his own which has overtaken Mr. Attorney-General CLIFFORD, whose vote is *only* 75,000 less than it was last year. For ten years that gentleman has held his office, and it did seem that he had a sort of right to it, and could not be beaten. He had declared that he intended to retire, and it would have been better for him if he had stuck to his intention. His change of sentiment is attributed to his animosity to Mr. ELIOT, who was the original Republican candidate, but who left the field when he found that Mr. CLIFFORD was determined upon staying in it, probably thinking the Attorney-General invincible. Mr. PHILLIPS' victory is the most remarkable incident of the warfare just ended, and it is to be regretted that his father, who was not very well used by his political associates, did not live to see it. He is as liberal in his ideas, both as a lawyer and a politician, as Mr. CLIFFORD is hunkerish and aristocratical, so that his success is in every way gratifying.

We shall have another election in a few weeks Mr. BANKS' success has made, or soon will make, a vacancy in the Seventh Congressional District. He will be at Washington in December, I suppose, as the new State Government will not come into existence until the 6th of January, 1858, thus giving him about a month to sport his laurels at the National Capital, a place where such things are much respected. He will send in his resignation to Governor GARDNER, to take effect, it is probable, about the 1st of January. The Republican plurality in No. 7 is some 2,000, but the Beach and Gardner parties have a majority of 955, and, could they unite in support of the same candidate, and make a resolute movement, might succeed there. But they are too completely cowed, I fancy, to attempt anything of consequence. Besides, the Gardner men just now feel very angry with the Beach men, as the latter, though it is clear they could not have prevented Governor BANKS' success, might have saved Governor GARDNER from so great a fall as that which he met with. MARCUS MORTON, Jr., of Andover, is spoken of as the Republican candidate, but as his venerable father is a Gardner member elect of the Legislature, perhaps his chance is not so good as it might have been. He is not A No. 1 in any respect. Mr. BAKER, who would have been certain of the place if he had stuck to the new Governor instead of returning to the old one, has now no chance. The most prominent politician in the District is CHARLES HUDSON, but he was so scientifically beaten, as a candidate for the Legislature, on the 3d, that it would, perhaps, be impolitic to put him up. Captain HAYNES, the Senator elect from the Waltham District, has, from present appearances, the best chance of becoming Governor BANKS' successor. He is much such a man as the Governor elect, but of a lower type, yet calculated to make his way cleverly through the mazes of that Cretan labyrinth known as the political world. His withdrawal from the Senate would lead to the placing there of another Democrat or Gardnerite; but as the Republicans have thirty-three of the forty Senators, they could well afford to make the sacrifice.

Your correspondent "W." is right in ascribing the election of Gov. BANKS to the aid of the Americans, enough of whom voted for that gentleman to make all the difference between victory and defeat; that is to say, if all the Americans who voted for BANKS had voted for GARDNER, the latter would have been chosen by a small plurality; but he weakens his position when he names Mr. JONATHAN PIERCE and Mr. ELY as among the Banks men. Mr. PIERCE, though an estimable citizen, is, like many other estimable citizens, utterly destitute of political influence; and Mr. ELY, though a bitter enemy of Gov. GARDNER, considered Mr. BANKS too much of a "long heel" to be supported by genuine Know-Nothings. Neither of these gentlemen took any part in the contest, and I do not think that either of them voted for BANKS. They are "stiff in opinion," and honestly attached to Know-Nothing sentiments, and hence are to be respected, even if they are powerless. In Maryland they would be great men. Here they are of as little account as any two Garrisonians of whom you may be pleased to think. This may be all wrong, and merit may not be appreciated, but such is the fact, let the fault be with the gentlemen themselves, or with a people too stupid to comprehend or too envious to admire excellence.

There is a report that Mr. SUMNER has it in contemplation to resign his seat in the Senate at an early day. I know nothing as to the truth of the rumor, but it agrees with another to the effect that he does not think of returning home until next Summer; and as we shall need to have both our Senators at their posts, it is scarcely supposable that so conscientious a man would think of holding an office which he cannot fill because of the state of his health.

Mr. SUMNER'S withdrawal from the Senate would be an important act, because of its probable party consequences. The Republicans have such heavy majorities in the Legislature that they could elect whomsoever they should please to elect as Mr. SUMNER'S successor. Governor BANKS (there's no harm in giving the gentleman his title a few days in advance of the time when it will be legally his) would be their man, if he should want the place; and I am very sure he would want it, not only as being agreeable in itself, but because the possible rivalry between him and Gen. WILSON could in that way be avoided. But then his withdrawal from the post of actual leader of the Republicans would probably lead to grave results. Great as is the recent victory of that party, there is no denying that our Republicans have small claims to homogeneity. They are a combination of several factions—pure Republicans, who used to be called Free-Soilers; old Whigs, who never left their party until it had become but a name; Democrats, who were disgusted with the Kansas business, or who liked Col. FREMONT; and Know-Nothings, who had become "put out" with Governor GARDNER because his long and singular good fortune had made him, as they say, overbearing and ungrateful. To guide such a team well requires a hand at once strong and skillful; and of all the leaders of the party, abounding though it does in able men, Governor BANKS is the only one who has such a hand. Let him drop the reins, and the different parties would be found drawing three or four different ways, each sure to lead to destruction. Give him time, and he will so discipline his legions as to make of them a permanent army, but there is no other man of whom the same can be said with truth. Time, attention, training, are all necessary in order that the victory just won may be fruitful, and yield permanent increase. It is only ALEXANDER who can guide Bucephalus; and our Bucephalus, like the immortal Thessalian nag, has something besides the horse in his composition.

There was a great deal of money lost and won on the election, and the Gardner men have the satisfaction of paying the election bills of their opponents, which tends much to the sweetening of their temper. GEORGE C. BURNHAM (commonly called "Hen BURNHAM," because of the part he had in the "hen fever," by which he made a pile of money, and about which he wrote a clever book) is said to have won $4,000. The amount may be exaggerated, but I know that he was always ready to take bets, and have heard him complain that men on the other side were not sufficiently prompt to back their opinions with wagers. Besides money, the Banks' men have won an incredible number of hats, vests, pairs of boots, baskets of champaigne, Thanksgiving turkies, (wagered by geese,) dinners, suppers, &c., &c., &c. Many Democrats, too, bet on BANKS, and have had their reward for the faith they had in him and his fortune. It was like betting on *Eclipse*, which animal made the fortunes of his admirers.

The popular vote shows a Gardner plurality in Mr. BURLINGAME'S District, and about 3,000 Anti-Banks majority there; but as Mr. BURLINGAME is to be Gov. BANKS' successor, (so say the political speculators,) he need not care about these figures.

The Municipal election will take place here next month, and men who are interested in it are moving with considerable energy, in the hope of controlling it. Some of the Republicans evince a disposition to make a party matter of the business, hoping to do in the city what they have just done in the State.

There were but 68 deaths in the city last week, and 38 of these were of children under five years, and 49 were of persons of 15 years and under; yet the weather of late has been bad enough to kill any one who has not the constitution of a horse. Attempts at suicide are quite common, probably caused by poverty, but they do not succeed.

"Sturdy beggars" are making a good thing of the hard times, and so increase the misery of real sufferers.

MEAD, who killed AGIN, and SUTTON, who killed HILTON, have been indicted for manslaughter, and so, even if they should be convicted, will soon be at large again to engage in miscellaneous murder. The "common people" don't understand the distinction which the lawyers make, but which is, probably, all right. We have set up the gallows anew, but there is no food for it.

We have had a fugitive slave case here to-day, but as the fugitive showed so little regard for "the mountain nymph, sweet liberty," as to decide to go with her master, the interest in the affair is not great. Her friends are now endeavoring to get her to reverse her decision.

A gentleman named PEABODY, of Newburyport, has just published a new version that he has made of DANTE'S *Hell*. If some of the critics can be believed, he has "played Hell" with DANTE. It is an odd taste that some men have, that of grappling with the very hardest authors in a foreign language. We laugh at foreigners who take SHAKESPEARE to operate on, and yet DANTE is almost as difficult an author for the American as SHAKESPEARE is to the Italian or the Frenchman.

THYME.

Col. Sumner's Engagement with the Cheyenne Indians—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter of mine, written from Lecompton, K. T., and published in the TIMES of Sept. 19 last, there occurs a passage, referring to Colonel SUMNER'S conflict with the Cheyenne Indians, at Salomon's Fork, intelligence of which had reached Leavenworth a short time before. That passage has assumed an importance that I never anticipated for it, and has been followed by consequences almost as dreadful as Corporal Trim's innocent but unfortunate removal of the window-weights to cast into cannon, for the purpose of illustrating Captain Shandy's plan of the siege of Naumur. But, notwithstanding the many elaborate and highly rhetorical explanations of the affair, that have been published in reply, I am not aware that any one *fact*, asserted by me in my detail of the circumstances, has ever been contradicted. The following sentence, however, fails to convey my meaning, and for a reason which I shall explain:

"This event—(that is, the order to charge the Indians with 'empty sabres')—is regarded as a disastrous oversight by both the officers and men of the regiment, who are confident that, if ordered *to fire* on the Cheyennes, the massacre would have been immense."

This sentence, as it stands, has been construed into a disparaging reflection on the officers and soldiers. Nothing could have been more remote from my intention. The qualifying clause consisting of the words, "by both the officers and men of the regiment," was an interlineation in the manuscript, meant to follow the word "regarded," but accidentally misplaced. Corrected, therefore, the sentence would read: "This event is regarded by both the officers and men of the regiment as a disastrous oversight," &c., &c., which is an important modification. I am not prepared to say—nor did I in writing that sentence mean—that all the officers and men concurred in that opinion; but I do say, most confidently and without fear of denial, that by some, at least, of the officers, and by a great many settlers—old pioneers who were infinitely more familiar with Indian warfare than either Colonel SUMNER or any of his command—the mode of attack was regarded as an egregious blunder, and was very emphatically characterized as such.

In repeating these assertions it is very far from my desire, either directly or by implication, to cast disparaging reflections on the efficiency or bravery of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry and its officers. A finer corps may not be found in the service. Nor do I venture to call into controversy Colonel SUMNER'S courage or general capacity. His enemies—if he has any—dare not deny his fearlessness or question his honor. I simply took the liberty—in which I was joined by a vast number of persons much more competent, probably, to judge—of expressing the belief that he had lost a most admirable opportunity of doing a most important service. How far that opinion was warranted by the facts; how far he was justified in supposing that a pack of bloodthirsty and crafty savages would cooly stand in line to receive a sabre-charge of cavalry; how far he was justified in hurrying on his cavalry so far in advance of the infantry and artillery that the latter were utterly serviceless from their distance; how far the prevalent reports were true of his having stated, at the end of the conflict, that at the approach of the Indians he was so confused by the novelty of his position that he was at a loss what orders to give; how far the result of the conflict is to be regarded as satisfactory in the face of the accounts of bloody retaliations by those identical Indians who fled before him, which have recently reached us from the plains—these are all matters for the public judgment, but on which I have no wish to make further comment, or excite further discussion.

The incidental mention, at the close of this passage of mine to which I have alluded, of the name of Capt. STURGESS, who was just then on his way home from the plains on a month's furlough, has, I regret, been most unwarrantably assumed as giving ground for the belief that the whole passage was written at his suggestion, dictation or request. Captain STURGESS is entirely innocent of any complicity in it. The facts were a topic of current remark at the time. The comments, such as they are, are mine, and I am perfectly content to take the responsibility of them.

P. H. C.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

INVENTION FOR SUBMERGING SUBMARINE CABLES.—A rather numerous meeting of engineers has been recently held at the Town Hall, Manchester, to receive from Mr. JOHN DE LA HAYE (of the firm of DE LA HAYE & BLOOM) an explanation of an invention, for which he has taken out a patent, for submerging submarine electric cables. Mr. RICHARD ROBERTS presided, and Mr. DE LA HAYE said his attention had been drawn to the subject by the failures in laying the Mediterranean and Atlantic Telegraph cables. The plan he would adopt would be to encase a cable prepared like that for the Atlantic ocean in a soluble compound, (the composition of which he would not now mention,) capable of floating it for a time on the surface of the water. The coating he proposed to use for this purpose he supposed would hold it on the surface of the waves while about five miles of cable were payed out from the vessel before it began to dissolve, and as it would dissolve gradually, so the cable would sink gradually to the bed of the ocean. By this means he calculated that there would always be about five miles of cable lying on the surface of the water in the wake of the vessel, and the remainder would describe an incline to within one hundred or two hundred feet of the bed of the ocean, so that there would be comparatively little strain and consequently less liability of breakage. The cable would descend into the ocean almost horizontally instead of nearly perpendicularly. Some questions were put to Mr. DE LA HAYE, which he answered, but his propositions will be sufficiently understood from the above short outline of his plan.

A COURAGEOUS RAT.—An English paper relates the following anecdote: "A gentlemen, worthy of all credit, and who may be the more readily trusted as his story acknowledges his own defeat, was roused one night by a heavy bumping noise on the stairs. Unable to account for it, he rose, donned his dressing-gown, and with his candle in his hand, proceeded to investigate the cause. Half-way down-stairs he perceived a large rat employed in facilitating the descent of a half-loaf by pushing it down from one step to another. Anxious to redeem his property, the owner descended after it. The rat at first continued his exertions, but as the enemy gained upon him, he changed his tactics, and turning his front upwards began to climb towards his opponent. This was just such an intruder as might with all justice have been kicked down stairs; but so stern was his air and so menacing his aspect that the gentleman hesitated, and hesitation ended in retreat. His feet being armed only with slippers, he lost heart and began slowly to ascend backwards; while the rat deliberately mounted after him, and thus steadily drove him back to his bedroom, the door of which he shut in the face of his foe, and terminated the adventure by retiring to bed, while the rat returned to his well-earned booty."

TAXATION IN FRANCE.—The Government has published a return of the receipts of the indirect and direct taxes during the first nine months of the present year, compared with the corresponding period of last year. It testifies to the general prosperity of the country. Thus, the total amount of indirect taxes paid up in the nine months of this year was 781,083,000f., which was 26,865,000f. more than in the same period of 1856, and 81,294,000f. more than in the same period of 1855. As to the direct taxes, out of 454,595,000f. due for the whole of the present year, no less than 326,928,000f. were paid in up to the end of September last, leaving only 127,667,000f. to be recovered; whilst of the 447,866,000f. due for the year 1856, only 1,296,000f. remain unpaid. The 326,928,000f. paid for this year exceeded by 23,865,000f. what the Government could legally have exacted, whereas last year the amount paid in advance at the same period was only 19,977,000f. The expense of getting in the installments of the direct taxes in arrear is this year reduced.

THE NICK OF TIME.—The Manchester *Guardian* says: "As the late Earl FITZHARDINGE'S rent-roll is supposed to have been about £40,000 a year, a nice point, it is remarked, may arise on the question of the precise hour of his death, which is announced as having taken place "about midnight" between the 10th and 11th instant. His rents were payable at "old time," that is, Old Lady-day and Old Michaelmas-day. Old Michaelmas-day fell this year on Sunday, the 11th instant, and the day begins at midnight. Now the rent is due upon the first moment of the day it becomes due, so that at one second beyond twelve o'clock of the 10th instant, rent payable at Old Michaelmas Day is in law due. If the Earl died before twelve, the rents belong to the parties taking the estate, but if after twelve, then they belong to, and form part of his personal estate; so that the difference of one minute might involve a question as to the title of about £20,000; a nice question for lawyers."

Gen. LEVLO, who has been living for some time past in exile in Guernsey, has obtained permission of the Emperor to return to France. The following is the correct version of the matter. The general addressed himself in writing to M. ADOLPHE BARROT, French Minister at Brussels, and made known to him his intention of taking up his residence at Brussels for the education of his children, and he expressed a hope that the French Government would make no objection to his doing so. He added that the text of the decree which exiled him would be aggravated if he were to be interdicted from residing in Brussels. This letter of the General was forwarded by the Minister to Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who laid it before the Emperor. His Majesty immediately ordered that a passport to return to France should be granted to General LEVLO.

OUTRAGE IN NAPLES.—An incident occurred last month at the prisons of the Vicaria, which has created a most unpleasant impression in Naples. A prisoner, who was looking out from one of the windows which face towards the street, was answering a woman who was making signs to him from some distance. I believe that this is not uncommonly done, and in fact I have often heard prisoners shout to passengers in the street. On the present occasion, however, the sentinel warned the woman to leave, and then, turning round, shot the prisoner at the window. The sound of firing, of course, created a great sensation, and the police of the neighborhood immediately ran to the spot, and then went in search of the woman. As to the sentinel, who was a Swiss, he again loaded, and was rewarded, it is added, by DE SPAGNOLIS, the Commissary of Vicaria.

A SECOND SILK CROP.—A singular experiment, which may lead to valuable results, has just been made at Toulouse. A lady, the wife of a captain quartermaster, put an ounce of silkworms' eggs to hatch in September last, and fed the young worms with the leaves of the mulberry tree as usual. The worms have thriven better than in May last; none of them have died, and they are now spinning their cocoons. This success is perhaps in a great measure attributable to the mild weather for which this Autumn has been so remarkable; at any rate, the above fact shows that the second crop of mulberry leaves is quite as good for the silk worm as the first, contrary to the opinion of the majority of silk-growers.

IMPORTATION OF IRON, COPPER AND STEEL INTO FRANCE, DUTY FREE.—The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, admitting into France, duty free, cast iron, bar iron, sheet iron, angle iron, bar steel, and rolled copper or alloy of copper, imported from foreign countries as raw material, and destined for reexportation after having been converted by French manufacturers into iron ships or iron boats, machinery, or engines, to be used either on railways or in any branch of manufacture for which those metals are required. The advantages of this permission are only to be enjoyed by those iron-masters, manufacturers, or builders who can exhibit evidence of their having actually received foreign orders for the articles into which the metal is to be manufactured.

NENA SAHIB A TIPPERARY MAN.—The Dublin *Evening Mail* says: "There is a report now gaining ground, that the celebrated NENA SAHIB is a relative of the equally notorious Mr. REGEN, who, with fifty Tipperary men, swore allegiance to the Sepoy, and sympathy with his atrocities. It is reported that the ancestor of NENA SAHIB emigrated at some remote period from the town that now contains his sympathisers, and was known in India as "the Nena Sahib," or the Tipperary gentleman. We congratulate Mr. GAVIN DUFFY and the supporters of the *Nation* on this addition to the ranks of illustrious Irishmen.

LITERATURE AND ART IN PERSIA.—The Shah of Persia, who is very fond of Arab caligraphy and water-color painting, has now in course of execution for him at Teheran, a magnificent Persian edition of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, to which have been added a number of pieces of poetry which are wanting in the Arab work. A great number of drawings by the first artists of the country, and the beauty of the writing, render this work unique of its kind. During the last seven years a number of artists, under the direction of the Shah himself, have been employed on this remarkable work of art, which has already cost nearly 300,000 francs.

NOVEL MONETARY CRISIS.—A monetary crisis of a novel kind exists at present in some of the manufacturing towns of France, such as Elbeuf, Rouen, &c. Silver change has become so very scarce that there is not enough to pay the workmen with, and manufacturers are obliged to pay them in groups—in other words, to give five or six of them a gold piece among them, which they must afterwards change into silver. The great establishments buy small silver coin of the retail dealers at a premium, just as a premium used formerly to be paid on gold.

THE KING OF DELHI OFFERING TO SURRENDER.—The Paris *Pays* says: "We think we can guarantee the following piece of news, which reached Calcutta at the moment of the departure of the last mail for Europe. It is positive that NOUR-ADJA-SHAA, the King of Delhi, had made through his agents propositions for arrangement to the English military authorities. This circumstance proves that he finds himself in a critical position, and regards the cause of the insurgents as offering no prospects for the future."

SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—*Galignani* relates the following singular attempt at suicide. An elderly man flung himself headforemost from the roof of an omnibus in the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, and severely injured himself. He was recognized as an inhabitant of the neighborhood, and it appeared that he had attempted self-destruction from a disappointment in love.

CAPTAIN COOK'S GOOD SHIP THE "INVESTIGATOR."—The Kentish *Gazette* says that this ship, in which the celebrated navigator, Captain COOK, journeyed round the world, and which was formerly moored off Somerset House, as a Police station, is ordered to be removed to Deptford Dockyard, to be broken up.

QUARREL BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.—A misunderstanding has risen between Turkey and Persia respecting certain frontier forts, and the Porte is about to send an Envoy Extraordinary to Teheran with powers which will enable him to settle the matter summarily.

Mlle. RACHEL is very slowly progressing towards restored health, but her most sanguine friends do not anticipate that she will ever be sufficiently restored to tread the tragic stage again. The weather is very favorable to her, but the Winter is feared.

Submarine Tunnel Between France and England—Its Practicability Determined.

From the Paris Siècle.

We assure our readers that we are not speaking now of any wild project which it is always easy to conceive when once in the domain of social or political fantasy. The possibility of uniting England and France by means of a submarine tunnel has been practically and scientifically considered by a skillful engineer, M. A. THOME DE GAMOND.

This gentleman has submitted his project in the first place to the Emperor, who was greatly struck with it. Afterwards the Minister of Public Works, in accord with the Minister of Marine, named a special commission, composed of the most eminent scientific notabilities. This commission has decided that M. THOME DE GAMOND was no mere dreamer. The English Government has also named on their side a commission, and it is probable that in the coming Spring French and English engineers will apply themselves to the work of vigorously examining the practicability of the project.

Since the beginning of this century the attention of many engineers and politicians has been drawn to the possibility of uniting the two countries by a tunnel. But the less advanced state of engineering science, as well as political questions, have prevented the subject hitherto from attracting serious notice. Such plans as have been elaborated previous to those of M. THOME DE GAMOND have all been characterized by the same want of precise knowledge as to the nature of the submerged ground. M. DE GAMOND has applied himself particularly to the study of this subject, and after long and severe researches he has made a geological collection containing 74 specimens of the submarine strata and deposits.

The scientific commission appointed by the Government will test the value of his facts and inferences, and M. THOME DE GAMOND, as modest as he is skillful, wishes for no other or better test.

In the actual state of his researches, the following is a sketch of the project of M. THOME DE GAMOND: The tunnel will commence on the French coast at Marquise, a small town at the Pas de Calais, from which it will branch on one side to the Boulogne Railway, and on the other to the Calais line. The first of these branches will be 13,700 metres in length, and the second about 20 kilometres. The tunnel will extend from Marquise 8,800 metres towards Cape Grinez, at which point it will enter the Straits and strike the English coast at Eastware, between Dover and Folkestone. A branch of 5,500 metres will connect the tunnel with Dover, and all the network of the English railways.

The bottom of the sea at one point of the Straits, at an equal distance from each coast, has an elevation which, at low water, is covered only by 12 metres of water. This rock, which the charts describe under the name of Varne, will be raised, and will form the marine station of the tunnel. A harbor will be there constructed. Docks, lighthouses, &c., will make the Varne station a meeting point for all the shipping of the globe.

It will be necessary, for the sake of rapidity of execution, to commence the tunnel at both sides of the Channel at the same time. M. THOME DE GAMOND proposes therefore, and it is perhaps the most chimerical part of his magnificent project, to apply to the excavation of this submarine tunnel the procedure employed with so much success in the excavation of land tunnels, and particularly in that of Nerthe, on the line from Lyons to the Mediterranean. The method alluded to is that of sinking wells. To do this it is proposed to throw up, at certain distances on the line prescribed for the direction of the tunnel, 13 temporary islands of a good width of base. Each of these islands raised above the sea will be provided with a small reflector light and necessary workshops. It will be thus possible to sink 13 wells, and to attack the work of boring the tunnel by 28 openings at once, which will admit of this monumental labor being completed in six years.

We do not here enter into the technical details of the plans made with so much exactness by M. THOME DE GAMOND. We will not attempt to describe the means proposed for the construction of these islands and of the great station of Varne. We limit ourselves to saying that, according to the researches of this skillful engineer, *nature seems to have foreseen that the two great Western nations would undertake this vast enterprise, for they have places in profusion on their coasts for the materials necessary for its accomplishment.*

What will it cost? An important question. According to the calculations closely and adequately established by M. THOME DE GAMOND, the total expense will be 174 million francs, (£6

NEW-YORK CITY

Fillibustering Recruits.

Notwithstanding the intimation long since thrown out by WALKER and his satellites that New-York would not hereafter be drawn upon for recruits to the future Nicaraguan army, there are pretty clear proofs that enlistments are now daily taking place in this City for the contemplated descent upon that country. A wealthy Spaniard is said to be actively engaged in securing recruits here for an expedition, whose destination is not revealed, but which is professedly an agricultural and peaceful one. Several persons have been under examination before the United States District-Attorney within a few days, supposed to be connected in some way with these proceedings. The recruiting agents are paid two dollars for each able-bodied man secured and they are required to sign merely a paper descriptive of their persons, similar to an army roll. The great numbers now out of employment, and with starvation confronting them, make it an easy task to fill up the ranks of any kind of an expedition where there is a prospect of pay or food.

GIRLS TO THE WEST.—Our Reporter visited, on Monday, the Branch Office of the Children's Aid Society in Peter Cooper's building, where poor girls are being dispatched West. There seemed at first a rush of common Irish servant girls, who were quickly sent back to the intelligence offices, being informed that this was especially an enterprise for seamstresses and factory girls now out of work. Then came the class for which this humane enterprise was especially designed, neat, thrifty-looking, intelligent girls from shops and factories of every kind. It was truly a moving spectacle to see so many modest and industrious girls as were present reduced to such a strait. Some had means to pay their passage to the West, if the Society would direct them; some could pay half the fare; many had no means at all, and we saw one neat young girl of seventeen, who had no place to sleep in, and said she had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours.

☞ CHESTER DRIGGS has just completed a new Concert and Dancing Room in the rear part of his building, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-street. Mozart Hall is its appellation. It occupies that part of the building in which the exhibitions of the Academy of Design have hitherto been held. Its dimensions are 110x47; the ceiling is 30 feet from the floor. The walls are painted peach color, and after the ball-season is concluded, the ceiling will be frescoed in oil. A gallery, a portion of which will constitute the Orchestra, passes half way around the hall. The room will seat 1,800 people. Convenient dressing rooms are attached, and a supper room of the same size as the hall itself has been fitted up directly beneath it, on the floor below.

BENEVOLENT IN SPITE OF THE PANIC.—The Missionary Association of the Fourteenth street Presbyterian Church held its anniversary on Sabbath evening last. It appeared from the report that over $2,500 had been expended the past year in sustaining Sabbath Schools and preaching services in the City. The details of encouraging results were of great interest. Notwithstanding the hard times, and the absence of some by reason of the weather, more than $2,000 were subscribed on the spot for the operations of the coming year.

THE SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC.—The report brought to Norfolk by the *Flying Eagle*, from Callao, that the *Great Republic* was seen at the Faulkland Islands *apparently* in distress, and *supposed* to have sprung a leak, seems thus far to rest entirely upon conjecture. The Captain of the *Flying Eagle* does not speak from positive knowledge, but probably saw the ship at a distance when passing those Islands. The *G. R.* may have put in there for fresh provisions and water. She has 4,000 tons of guano on board, the largest cargo of that kind that was ever put into ship. The owners have received no advices from the Captain.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday morning at the City Hall, and were sworn in by the County Clerk. They elected Alderman ADAMS as their President, and after some preliminary organization, proceeded to canvass the vote for the City and County of New-York, beginning with the First Ward.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner CAMBLE held an inquest yesterday corner of Essex and Rivington streets on the body of the boy JAMES HIGGINS, who was run over a few days since on the Harlem railroad, near Sixty-fifth-street. The accident happened while the deceased was attempting to cross the track ahead of a train. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

KILLED BY A CANNON EXPLOSION.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner PERRY on the body of PATRICK FITZGERALD, who died in the morning at the City Hospital from the effects of injuries received from the explosion of a cannon, which was being fired at a political meeting in the Sixth Ward on the night of the 4th inst. Verdict accordingly.

Answer to "R. P. N."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 7th inst., appears an article signed "R. P. N.," which, I regret to say, is calculated to convey a false impression as to the facts in the case. It is true that in the course of the trial between LEVY and ALGER, I said (in an under-tone, to the reporter) that there was some hard swearing, as the witnesses flatly contradicted each other in material points; but I did not say, "they are a parcel of Jews." If said, it must have been by a bystander, and thus the error of your reporter. The term "Barker" was applied to the defendant by a Mr. JACOBS, a witness on the stand. If your correspondent would visit our Court in person, and see and hear for himself the way in which we conduct our business, instead of gathering his opinions from newspaper reports, I trust he would not find that lack of dignity of which he complains. I should not have noticed the article at all, were it not that I feel a pride in saying that among the intelligent and respectable society spoken of, I have hosts of personal friends, who have upon more than one occasion manifested their respect and their confidence in me, which I shall at all times, in or out of office, endeavor to retain.

B. W. OSBORN, Police Justice.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1857.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—The following note has been sent by the Mayor to the Superintendent of Police:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1857.

SIR—By the terms of a resolution, passed Dec. 27, 1854, by the Common Council, a copy of which will be shown to you by the gentlemen who will hand you this, the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads were to cease using steam below Forty-second-street by the 27th June, 1856.

Though extreme indulgence has been granted by me to these Companies, as yet they have not complied with this resolution.

I now ask you, as the executive head of the Police, to see the conditions of this resolution enforced. Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Esq., Gen. Sup. of Police.

STABBED IN PEARL-STREET.—Early yesterday morning, as officers DAVISON of the Sixth Ward, was patrolling his beat, he heard a man crying "Watch," and soon after found a man named MANUEL SCHLEA, keeper of a lager bier saloon at No. 549 Pearl-street, lying on the pavement in front of his saloon, with a dirk-knife sticking in his shoulder. The officer withdrew the knife, and was told by SCHLEA that an unknown man had stabbed him and then run off. The injured man was carried to the Sixth Ward Station-house and a physician called, who dressed the wound.

RECKLESS ASSAULT.—Just after dusk last evening, as a young man who boards in Hudson-street, one door from Beach-street, was walking up Hudson-street, within a few steps of his boarding-house, a knife was thrown at him from the opposite side of the street. The blade of the knife struck him on the top of the right hand, cutting through the veins and flesh clear to the bone. The young man did not see the person who threw the knife, and thinks it was intended for some one else.

A PORTUGUESE IN LIMBO.—A Portuguese gentleman, giving his name as FRANK ENNE, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $500 in gold coin, and a quantity of clothing, bedding and boots and shoes, to the value of $500, from LEWIS BROWN, at No. 91 Park-street. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for examination.

WIFE DESERTION.—MYER JACOB, a Hollander, a cigar maker by trade, aged 27, was arrested yesterday, charged with abandoning his wife, to whom he had been married only eighteen months. He first robbed her of her jewels and $65 in gold, and then shipped for Europe, leaving her destitute, with an aged mother depending on her for support.

RUN OVER BY A HARLEM RAILROAD TRAIN.—MICHAEL FITZGERALD, a laborer, was run over on Monday evening near Fifty-seventh-street, by a train of Harlem cars. He undertook to get off the track, but fell across one of the rails, when the train passed over his legs, crushing them in an awful manner. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

☞ The new Arsenal will be erected on a lot 100 by 200 feet in dimensions, on the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. Mr. YOUDS, the owner, sold it to the Commissioners appointed to select the site for the Arsenal for something less than $20,000. CLEVELAND & BACKUS, the architects, have designed a three story brick and stone building, with turrets similar to those of the old Arsenal. It will probably be finished next Summer.

Police Intelligence.

PROFESSIONAL BURGLAR ARRESTED—A SPLENDID SET OF TOOLS CONFISCATED.—A professional burglar, very decently dressed, but with the expression of a decided sneak, was arrested, yesterday, by one of the Third Ward Police. The professional gentleman—for such he unhesitatingly acknowledges himself to be—gave his name as James B. Norris, *alias* James B. Nash. His arrest was brought about under the following circumstances: On Sunday night he took lodgings at the Girard House, in Chambers-street. The book-keeper thought he had a thievish look, and, on Monday, an officer was called to examine his carpet-bag. In it was found a full set of burglar's implements, all elaborately constructed and fancifully ornamented. There were fifteen varieties of keys, and a pair of forceps which would unlock almost any door in the City. The officer remained in waiting for the proprietor of the carpet-bag and burglar's "kit" to present himself. He did not make his appearance at the hotel until yesterday morning, when he drove up in a carriage, paid his bill, took his carpet bag and started to go away, at which moment the officer nabbed him and took him to the Deputy Superintendent's office, where he was searched, and $70 in good money found in his pocket. He told the Deputy that he had just come in from St. Louis, Mo., but added, "I have attempted no hits here and you can't hold me." The Deputy acknowledged the force of the remark, but said he should detain him long enough to show him around to the different hotel proprietors and put them on their guard against him. The prisoner inquired anxiously about his "kit." The Deputy stated that he could not think of surrendering them under any circumstances. "You may retain my $70 and welcome," said the prisoner, "but I cannot get along without my tools." The scoundrel had the impudence to refer jocosely to the law exempting a mechanic's tools from seizure. During last night the prisoner was retained in custody. This morning an officer will show him about the hotels, after which he will be given his liberty, but not his "tools."

A NEW-YORKER ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—THE CULPRIT LOCKED UP IN BRIDGEPORT JAIL.—A dashing young man, sporting a gay toilet and moustache, and wearing a huge gold chain with a superb gold chronometer at the end of it, was arrested Monday evening, in Bridgeport, Conn., for passing counterfeit money. His presence had been noticed two or three days in town. He stopped at a leading hotel, and entered his name on the register as "Captain David Fitzgerald Eggleston, New-York." He was attaining an extensive popularity, by his liberal patronage of livery stables and storekeepers. Though he found no fault with the amount of the bills he was called upon to pay, the parties he dealt with began at length to find fault with the character of the bills which he gave them.

The fact soon got noised about that the dashing and pompous "Captain David Fitzgerald Eggleston" was distributing liberally among the Bridgeport folks counterfeit fives on the "South Reading Bank, Massachusetts." The attention of the Bridgeport police was called to the matter, and on Monday evening an officer arrested him as stated above. The officer followed him into Mr. Juvison's store, when he offered some of the counterfeit money in payment for some purchases he made. As he passed out o the door the officer made a move to nab him, but the fellow took to his heels, and darted round a corner at lightning speed. He was soon overtaken, however, and conducted to the Station-house. Upon searching him no counterfeit money was found. Subsequently a roll of bills containing $100 of counterfeit $5's, on the Reading Bank of Massachusetts, was found, which he had thrown away while pursued by the officer.

Yesterday morning the accused was taken before a magistrate and required to give bail in the sum of $1,000. He telegraphed to the proprietor of a drinking-saloon in Broadway, this City, to come to Bridgeport and become his bail, signing the dispatch "Cap Eggleston." With a view to ascertain if the accused had any accomplices in New-York, officer Porter, of Bridgeport, came to this City yesterday. He made a statement of the facts as stated above to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, who deputed officer Slater, of the Fifth Ward to assist in the search. Last evening they obtained a clue to two or three parties who evidently are "pals" of Eggleston. They will probably make some arrests to-day.

The counterfeit fives on the South Reading Bank are new counterfeit, admirably executed, and well calculated to deceive. The vignette is a train of cars. On the right is the head of an Indian, and on the left the bust of a Roman. The figure 5 is on each corner.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Thomas Delancy, John Bovail, and two other men, were, early on Monday morning, discovered by Officer Rowland, of the Twentieth Ward, in the act of carrying away above $500 worth of copper rollers, from the saltpetre factory of Mr. J. E. Brooks, No. 266 West Thirty-sixth-street. The door of the factory showed plainly that the parties had forced their way into the premises. As soon as the burglars saw the officers, they dropped their booty and took to their heels. The officers succeeded, however, in nabbing the two named above and recovering the property. Justice FLANDREAU locked the prisoners up for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Five other men were afterwards arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary, but for want of sufficient evidence against them they were discharged.

OTHER BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Wm. Nugent and James Moran were arrested on Monday, by Officers Scott and Smith, of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with being two of a gang of three burglars, who recently broke into the butcher's shop of Thos. Clark, corner of Amity and Greene streets, and stole $200 in gold and silver coin, as heretofore reported in the TIMES. The accused were taken before Justice FLANDREAU, and committed to await examination.

SELLING DISEASED MEAT.—Two men, giving their names as James Validy and Patrick McCaffray, were arrested on Monday, in the Fourth Ward, charged with selling from a wagon diseased meat. Justice CONNOLLY locked the accused up in the Tombs to answer, in default of $200 bail each.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Officer Jewett, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a man named Tim Shaughnessy, residing at 46 Frankfort-street, Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, on a charge of assault upon his wife, with intent to kill. It appears by the evidence that he is an old offender. He was locked up in the Fourth District Station-house for examination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 592, 287, 183, 494, 471, 553, 655, 285, 614, 618, 295, 49, 369, 645, 557, 581, 337, 629, 612, 641, 661, 662, 664 to 671, 673, 674, 676, 677.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 48, 2099, 1293, 214, 285, 322, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 330, 331, 333, 163.

The Case of the Steamboat Alida.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

RIGHTS OF CREDITORS AGAINST VESSELS.

George J. S. Thompson vs. *Abraham Van Vechten et al.*—This was a case lately decided by his Honor Mr. Justice HOFFMAN. As to a portion of the claimants, his Honor ordered a reargument, after hearing which he finally decided the whole case.

The cause was tried during June and July last, and occupied about twenty days, exercising the skill of seven different counsel. It was an equity suit to determine among about $40,000 of claims who were entitled to the proceeds of the steamboat *Alida*, amounting to $12,000. His Honor delivered a very able and lengthy opinion, of which the following is a synopsis, viz.:

1. He held that the act of Congress of July 29, 1850, as to the recording of conveyances and mortgages on vessels prescribed a rule as to all vessels of the United States, as fully obligatory upon the State Tribunals as upon those of the United States; but that it does not supersede or abolish statutory regulations of the State upon the same subject which are not inconsistent with it. It imposes another condition to the validity of a mortgage as regards all parties not expressly excepted.

Hence, if a mortgage of a vessel is not registered at the Custom-House, it will be invalid as to purchasers or mortgagees without notice, although every State law may have been fully complied with. If it is registered at the Custom-House, and a State statutory requisition has been neglected, it will give place to a subsequent transfer or to a subsequent mortgage, also registered, and as to which the State law has been fulfilled. And so in cases of successive mortgages, all registered and all made in accordance with the law of the State, the priorities will be settled by the dates.

2. That where a party colorably buys a vessel on which is a mortgage lien, and takes an assignment of the lien to himself, which he subsequently assigns to a *bona fide* lender of money, on the faith of the assignment, that though the mortgage is extinguished, so far as the colorable purchaser of the vessel is concerned, yet it is not so as to the *bona fide* assignee.

And as to a *bona fide* purchase of the vessel it would not be extinguished if he took an assignment in good faith.

3. The omission of a mortgagee to take possession of a chattel under his mortgage before the debt secured by the mortgage is due, is not such evidence of fraud as will avoid the mortgage.

4. That under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, 2 vol., p. 130, *etc.* 8, the creditors who may impeach the neglect of a mortgagee to take and continue in possession under his mortgage, or to refile his mortgage, are those who shall be creditors of the vendor or mortgagor at any time while the chattels mortgaged remain in his possession or under his control, and the phraseology of the statute plainly shews that the subsequent creditors are to become such while the mortgagor holds possession or has the control.

The continuing to uphold a fraudulent assignment is as to subsequent creditors precisely the same as the making it was to those of a prior date. The chief badge of fraud is the intention of possession, and the creditor who becomes such while this exists in the mortgagor is equally defrauded as if he was a creditor at the time of the transfer. The statute appears to have a two-fold operation. It prevents the possible conclusion that only creditors existing at the time of the creation of the mortgage were within the statute, and it defines the class of subsequent creditors who may avail themselves of the provisions of that section. Their demands must have arisen during the vendor's or mortgagor's possession.

The term creditors as expressed in the statute includes simple contract creditors at the date of a mortgage, or while the mortgagor's possession lasts, although they cannot assert their rights until they have obtained judgment and as to personal property an execution.

The holder of a promissory note yet to mature would be a creditor under the statute if his note was in existence at the time.

5. The possession of a third party at the date of a mortgage, not a mere agent or servant of the mortgagor, is sufficient to relieve the mortgagee from the obligation of taking possession himself. And where a prior mortgagee had taken possession of the property, a second mortgagee was not bound to do so under the statute.

6. That where a chattel mortgage does not contain a covenant allowing the possession to remain in the mortgagor, if a credit is given in of the sum secured, such credit is an implication of a right in the mortgagor to continue in possession, as much as an express agreement so to do.

7. The delivery of an execution to a Sheriff under the statute creates a lien upon the personal property afterwards levied upon from the date of such delivery, except as to a *bona fide* purchaser or mortgagee, without notice, who becomes such between the delivery and the levy.

But, with that qualification, a regular sale by a Sheriff transfers to a purchaser the title of the judgment debtor as it existed on the day of the delivery of the writ.

A colorable sale under execution does not defeat the title of a prior mortgagee, who has not filed his mortgage, but it will defeat that title, so far as concerns a subsequent mortgagee, of the fraudulent vendee on the execution sale, who had no notice of the colorable sale, or of the prior mortgagee's mortgage.

8. The filing of a mortgage of a date prior to the filing under the act of 1833 renders it a mortgage as of the day of the filing, and gives precisely the same force as if it was then dated and filed.

As between the parties the chattel mortgage is valid without possession or filing. There is no requisition of law that it *must* be filed; only, if not done, creditors or purchasers may get an advantage on it. If filed, then, before any creditors or purchasers capable of questioning it exist, it must be as available as if filed at its date.

9. Where a mortgagee is exempted from the necessity of taking possession under the statute of 1830, he must yet file and refile his mortgage, to prevent the priority of a subsequent *bona fide* mortgage given by the vendee of his mortgagor—for publicity by the registry is the only method of guarding a subsequent purchaser. But it is not so as to a simple contract creditor, when the mortgagor was out of possession at every period when the mortgagee was apparently bound to assume it—and even where the change of possession is colorable, if the mortgagee has no notice of or participation in such colorable possession, the same rule prevails.

10. The filing of a chattel mortgage under the act of 1833, is not a substitute for the taking of possession—does not enable the mortgagor to continue it. The statute only adds a new substantive ground upon which the mortgage must be declared void if it is not followed. That if the mortgage is duly filed, the mortgagee is placed in a position to excuse his omission to take possession. If not filed, he cannot be admitted to explain it, as against creditors, or as against subsequent mortgagees or purchasers in good faith, without notice.

The assertion of a right of control by advertising the property for sale before an execution was delivered to the Sheriff dispenses with the necessity of refiling a mortgage which strictly ought to have been refiled before the delivery of the execution.

The Statute of 1833 covers every case in which the possession is not placed in the mortgagee. If he has no excuse for neglecting to take possession, still the omission to file furnishes a summary and decisive answer to his claim. If he has such an excuse then the law demands that the publicity which is not given by possession shall be given by the record.

11. A statement in a confession of judgment under the code that "the indebtedness arose upon the sale and conveyance by the plaintiff to the defendant of his right, title and interest in the property, boats, and effects of Marten & Co., in January, 1854," is insufficient as being too vague. It is not averred that this was an arbitrary price agreed upon as between the original contracting parties for a purchase. It is in no way shown how the account was arrived at, if it was something else than such a purchase. A mere statement that the debt was for goods sold at a particular time could not be enough, and this is even more indeterminate and loose.

12. The mere acquiescence of an execution creditor in the delays of a Sheriff on his execution not expressly directing such delays does not render it dormant to subsequent executions; but where such execution creditor directs the delays, on his execution, it renders the same dormant as to subsequent purchasers (including mortgagees) in good faith as well as subsequent executions.

14. He found that the plaintiff's mortgage was usurious and void, and subsequent mortgagees may displace it on that account, and prior mortgagees may set up that the same is not *bona fide*.

Under the above principles his Honor dismissed the plaintiff's complaint, but without costs. He then decided that the defendant Van Vechten, who was represented by Moore & Van Vleck, was first entitled to be paid. A question then arose between Elmore, and Shaw, two subsequent mortgagees, and the Westchester County Bank, an execution creditor, under this state of facts, viz.: Under the principles stated in his decision, Mr. Elmore's mortgage had a priority over Shaw's mortgage. The latter had a preference over the Westchester County Bank execution, and the latter had a preference over Elmore's mortgage, which question involved a very singular triangular dispute. His Honor ordered a reargument between these parties on that point, and another hearing. Mr. McMahon for Elmore, Mr. Burrill for Shaw, and Mr. Fullerton for the Bank. He decided that Shaw's superior claim as against the Bank, which could exhaust the fund, displaces that claim entirely; so that the question remained practically between Shaw and Elmore. The latter has a preferable right over the former. There then is no just reason for subrogating the Bank in Elmore's place as against Shaw, nor Shaw in the Bank's place as against Elmore; consequently he decides that Mr. Elmore is to be paid after Van Vechten, and the balance of the funds to be paid over to Shaw—each of these to recover costs out of the fund.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Sarah Morris vs. *Anthony M. Tarolona.*—Bail reduced to $500.

Maria E. Ludewig vs. *Patrick McDonald.*—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Joseph Mild &c., vs. *William Hoge, &c.*—Injunction dissolved.

Andrew Kennedy vs. *Joseph Shelton.*—Ordered that Receiver file a Bond with $5,000, to be approved by the Court, &c.

Thomas Morris vs. *Charles Knox.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Benjamin Jessup, &c., vs. *Charles R. Thorne.*—Motion denied but leave granted to plaintiffs to bring an action upon the judgment.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 10.

Before Justices Osborn and Welch.

The Court room was crowded to overflowing. Many interesting cases were tried, among them a charge of illegal voting, upon which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

VENUS RINCORDINE, colored, was charged with stealing a $20 bank note from Georgiana Livingston, a prostitute. The complainant said she gave the prisoner, who was a servant in her house, a $20 bill to get changed. She went off with it and never returned. *Judge Osborne*—What have you got to say to this charge, Venus? She (the witness) says she gave you $20 to get changed and you didn't come back again. *Prisoner*—A man snatched it out of my hand. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, yes, that's your excuse. Your story don't hang together well.—Her mother spoke in the prisoner's behalf; she had never seen anything in her life. *Judge Osborn*—She had no business to be in such a house. Let her be remanded.

JOHN TOLL, a boy, was convicted of stealing a coat, Nov. 7, the property of Jonathan Purdy. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—He says a boy brought the coat to him and he hid it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, make some inquiries about him, Mr. Beale. Meantime remand him.

JOHN COURTNEY, Edward Maloy, John Lane, and William Stewart, were next brought to the bar. Officer George W. Pickner, of the Fourth Ward Police, testified that he saw Courtney go up to a butcher's stand, in Cherry-street, seize a quarter of lamb, and commence to chop it up with a large cheese-knife. He (the officer) went up and arrested him. Courtney was intoxicated. He tried to get away, and, it was alleged, the other prisoners attacked the officer in order to effect his escape. They were all taken to the Station-house. The officer thought Courtney was not much to blame, and nothing was proved against Lane. *Judge Osborn*—The officer says he don't think Courtney intended to do anything to him, and that he was drunk when he was arrested. Lane is discharged. The other two we find guilty; they acted outrageously in prison, the Keeper says. We give them three months each in the Penitentiary.

PATRICK HOFFMAN was seen by Peter L. Hoagland to steal a flannel undershirt, value $1 50, which was hanging outside a store which he was passing. *Judge Osborn.*—How old are you? *Prisoner.*—Seventeen. *Judge Osborn.*—Rather too old to go up to the House of Refuge. What do you do for a living?—The prisoner said he used to work in a tobacco factory, but had not done so recently. *Judge Osborn.*—What have you done since then? *Prisoner.*—Lived on my mother. *Judge Osborn.*—Lived on your mother! You're most too old a boy to live on your mother. We find you guilty of this offence and sentence you to the House of Refuge. If they won't take you there they'll have to send you some where else.—The prisoner was an old offender.

HENRY RABANA was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Frederick Liney in Houston-street, Nov. 7, and fined $10.

JOHN REARDEN, a boy, was arraigned on the complaint of William Buskirk, who charged him with entering his store, Nov. 7, and maliciously breaking some eggs, *Judge Osborn.*—Well, we find him guilty and sentence him to pay a fine of $5. We must give these boys to understand that they cannot do these malicious acts with impunity.

JAMES HEINES, also a juvenile offender, picked the pocket of Charles Hard, in Thirty-second-street, Nov. 8, stealing his pocket handkerchief. Officer Peter Hadden arrested him. The officer said there were a number of these boys in Thirty-third-street, who were pick-pockets by trade, and the prisoner was one of them. *Judge Osborn*—Mr. Beale, this boy's character is represented as being pretty bad. *Agent S. P. C. Society*—He's in a wretched state of destitution, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Yes; send him to the House of Refuge.

RICHARD CAJAY, and his wife, Anne Maria, (both colored,) did not live happily together. Richard gave her a beating, Nov. 4. She said he didn't support her. A brother of the prisoner was a witness in his behalf. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you know of this? *Witness*—I can give some evidence of her character, whereby she caused him (the prisoner) not to give her any money. She has written letters *purging* my character. *Judge Osborn*—Purging your character, eh? That's all Sir. *Witness*—Well, scandalizing my character. *Judge Osborn* (to an officer)—Help this gentleman down.—The prisoner was fined $20.

ANN MACK stole a shawl from Mary Smith, Nov. 7. She commenced to tell the story of her destitution, which had induced her to commit the crime. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll send you up for three months, and that'll keep you through the hard times this Winter.

JOHN BAILY pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal voting at the last election, preferred against him by Patrick J. Brophy. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we take your plea of guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

EDWARD MACK interfered with and assaulted Officer William J. Louden, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, who had a prisoner in his charge, Nov. 2. *Judge Osborn*—In these days it is almost impossible for an officer to arrest a prisoner and escape a severe beating. Some example must be made in these cases. We find the prisoner guilty, and fine him $25; if he don't pay it he'll have to stay in prison twenty-five days.

ROMULUS GAY was head cook, and ANN CONNOR a servant, in an eating-house in Broadway. She charged him with assaulting and beating her; he was arrested, and taken before Alderman Blunt. Witnesses for the defence said Ann threw a pail of hot water over the prisoner, then threw the pail at him, and then threw some bottles at him; he did not strike her at all. The prisoner was discharged, thanked the Court, and made his speedy exit.

ELIZABETH DENNEHANNAN, colored, and Mary Martin, white, both servants in the same house, slept in the same room. Elizabeth took a $2 bill from Mary's dress while the latter was in bed. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I know nothing at out it. *Judge Osborn*—You know nothing about it, eh? Find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months. *Prisoner*—Sir?—She was taken into the prison.

JAMES SHAUGHNESSY had beaten his wife Mary. It was not the first time. *Judge Osborn*—It seems you have been up before for beating this woman. We find you guilty, and send you back for six months.

JAMES CONNOLLY, charged with an assault and battery upon his wife, Hannah, had been in prison two weeks, and was discharged.

JAMES CALLAHAN, convicted of an assault and battery committed on Officer Thomas McKnight, was brought up for sentence. The Judges disagreed concerning the punishment which he deserved. *Judge Osborn*—I'm in favor of putting these men through. *Judge Brownell*—Oh! he has a large family; fine him $10. *Judge Osborn*—Well, fine him $10.—The defect in the organization of the Court of Special Sessions is here apparent. By law two Judges preside there. If they disagree, and neither concedes his opinion, who shall decide between them? Judge OSBORN intends to ask the next Legislature to so amend the law that hereafter three Judges shall sit, instead of two.

JAMES WELCH, No. 144 Worth-street, was complained of by Lewis M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, who said he kept a disorderly house. Mr. Pease could not swear of his own knowledge that the prisoner kept the house, and he was discharged.

Mrs. Waters, No. 69 Park-street, complained of by the same person, for the same offence, was discharged for the same reason.

PATRICK MCGRORY, Mr. Pease said, kept a disorderly house at No. 67 Park-street. Counsel said the prisoner had moved to the Sixteenth Ward. Mr. Pease said he kept the house in Park-street at the time the complaint was entered, (Oct. 23.) *Judge Welsh*—I'm in favor of finding where this little joker lies exactly.—The prisoner was remanded till Saturday.

A pair of boots hung at the door Thomas H. Perry's (shoemaker's) shop, Nov. 7. Edward Donohoe and Patrick McCabe, both boys, passing by, saw, seized, and made off with them. McCabe's mother gave her son a good character, and said he had never taken anything before. *Judge Osborn*—Well, the mother seems to be a respectable woman; this is their first offence it seems, and we're disposed to let them off this time. Now, boys, be careful and keep your hands off other people's property hereafter.—They were set at liberty.

BRIDGET MCGRATH was next arraigned. John Quinlan said he went to an infamous house in Vandewater-street, Nov. 8. *Judge Osborn*—What did you go there for? *Witness*—To kill the time. This lady (the prisoner) invited me to go there. She stole my hat and rings while I was there and beat me. *Judge Osborn*—(Aside)—I don't believe it.—(To the witness)—Keep out of such places. The prisoner is discharged.

JACOB SCHIRMMER committed an assault and battery upon Rosetta Simon, an English girl, Oct. 26. Witnesses for the defence said she was to blame. She said she was a stranger in this country, and they were taking advantage of her and swearing falsely. *Counsel*—Had you drunk anything that morning? *Witness*—Oh, no, Sir; oh, Sir, I don't know what it is to drink, Sir. I find it hard enough to get a crust of bread, Sir. She was the wife of the prisoner's nephew, and out of this relation the difficulty sprung. The Court found Schirmmer guilty and fined him $5. *Witness*—Oh, thank you, gentlemen; I'm very much oblized for your protection.

There were 40 prisoners, 3 suspended and 21 bail cases in the Calendar. The Court was in session three hours.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The young daughter of a respectable physician, residing in Brooklyn, was married a few days since to a dentist "just over the way," under circumstances which have made the affair the subject of much comment. The lady is only 17 years of age, and after a brief acquaintance with the dentist, a mutual attachment sprang up between them. The father was opposed to a marriage, and ordered the dentist not to enter his house. He also sent the daughter off to school, in the vain hope that she would forget her lover. This failing in the desired result, he brought her home, and it is rumored, was about placing her in a convent. The young lady, hearing of this, tripped across the street, and claimed the protection of her affianced. "Now or never," said she; "if you mean to marry me, do it this hour." A clergyman was immediately sent for, and the indissoluble knot was tied forthwith. The indignant father made one attempt to seize his lost daughter, but the new husband bade him off. No reconciliation has yet taken place.

REDUCTION OF FERRIAGE.—The South Tenth-street Ferry reduced the ferriage of foot passengers to two cents yesterday, and the Peck-slip Company soon followed suit. The ferriage on all the Brooklyn ferries is now two cents for foot passengers.

HOUSE THIEVES.—On Monday morning two young men called at No. 29 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and engaged a room and board, stating that they were employed at No. 86 Cedar-street, New-York, as clerks. They took tea with the family in the evening at 6 o'clock, and immediately afterward retired to their room. About 10 o'clock one of the boarders missed a new pair of boots, and, upon making inquiry, it was discovered that further depredations had been committed. A gold watch and chain, together with a gold locket and pencil case, and some articles of wearing apparel, were taken, and possibly other things not yet ascertained. The rascals apparently made good their escape for they made no noise, and quietly walked out without uttering any observation. They are believed to be the same fellows who robbed the house No. 31 Prospect-street, a short time since, as in both instances they represented themselves as coming from Connecticut, and engaged at the same store in Cedar-street. They are still at large.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—During the 48 hours ending Monday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made 73 arrests—31 of which were for intoxication, and most of the balance for minor offences. There were also 56 persons accommodated with lodgings at the different stations, viz.:

Districts.	Lodgers.	Arrests.	Districts.	Lodgers.	Arrests.
I	19	10	VI	5	4
II	5	9	VII	2	3
III	4	17	VIII	4	4
IV	14	11	IX	2	4
V	—	11			
Total				56	73

ACCIDENTS.—A son of MICHAEL RESLID, residing in South-street, Brooklyn, fell from the second story window of a house, Sunday, and was seriously injured.

A boy named WM. VAN VOORHIES, fell from a wagon on Myrtle-avenue, Saturday last, and had his skull fractured.

A boy named JAMES COOLEY, three years of age, residing on South-street, died on Monday from burns received a few days ago.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.—Sunday night the house No. 92 Remsen-street was robbed of jewelry and clothing.

Same night, house No. 546 Atlantic-street was robbed of clothing and silver ware, valued at $100.

On Friday night last $217 was stolen from house No. 87 Degraw-street.

Same night, $300 worth of property was stolen from No. 77 Adams-street.

THE PATENT-SAFE GAME.—CHARLES H. ELY, of Pennsylvania, was victimized yesterday near Greenwood Cemetery to the tune of $755, by means of the patent-safe game. He was stopping at a hotel in New-York, and was induced to visit Brooklyn to see the sights, and is perfectly satisfied that Brooklyn is a great country. He is consoled with the fact that he is not a lone victim.

POLICE BEATS.—There are 388 blocks in the Third Precinct of Brooklyn, which is divided into 15 night and eight day beats. At night there are 15 men on duty at one time and in the day time eight men. The largest beat at night for one man is 68 blocks, and the largest day beat is 80 blocks. Here is a fine chance for burglars.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—MR. SAMUEL ROSE, shipwright, residing at No. 25 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, on Monday last, was cleaning a loaded pistol, when it was accidentally discharged, the contents entering his side. He died from the effects of the injuries yesterday.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday as a Board of Canvassers, and proceeded to canvass the returns of the late election. They will, probably, manage to occupy several days in the discharge of their duties.

HORSE KILLED.—A valuable horse belonging to JOHN STEEFER, butcher, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was almost instantly killed in Fulton-street, New-York, by the shaft of a vehicle entering his breast.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CUEVA CASE—SENTENCE TO BE PASSED TO-DAY.—The Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN presiding, reopened yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock. After the usual preliminary business, Mr. LITTELL, the District-Attorney, moved that the case of CUEVA be taken up for final disposition. Whereupon the Judge sent for the prisoner, and he soon after made his appearance, accompanied by his father, and took his seat within the bar.

Mr. J. W. SCUDDER addressed the Court at considerable length in behalf of the prisoner. He thought the crime of which CUEVA was convicted, was not of that aggravated character which should be punished with imprisonment, and that, considering his extreme youth, and all the circumstances connected with the case, the Court would be doing all that was demanded by justice in imposing the fine provided for in the law. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. SCUDDER presented to the Court a number of petitions asking that the prisoner be released with the infliction of a fine. Among these petitions was one signed by 10 of the 12 jurymen who tried the cause.

Mr. A. O. ZABRISKIE also made a speech in behalf of the defendant, reviewing the law and commenting upon the object of that provision relative to fine for manslaughter. He thought that this provision was expressly designed to meet cases of this character, which were surrounded by mitigating circumstances, and that the Court would be doing its whole duty in this instance by imposing a fine.

Mr. J. DUNN LITTELL responded on the part of the State, and said that, however painful it might be, he felt it his duty, as a public officer, to oppose the appeals which had been made, as he could regard them in no other light than an attempt to defeat the ends of justice. He thought there was nothing shown in the petitions presented, except the sympathy of the petitioners, and by this the Court should not be in the least influenced. The simple fining of the defendant would be tantamount to an acquittal, inasmuch as it would only punish the parent and not the son; and he hoped that the Court, regardless of sympathy, would impose such a penalty as was demanded by the facts, and such a one as might have the effect of deterring others from the commission of like crimes.

Judge OGDEN said that the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ JOHN PITTOCK, of Pittsburg, Pa., will deliver in any part of that city our DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions. Apply at his office, next door to the Post-Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of the St. Paul's *Times* gives currency to a highly important rumor, of the truth of which he expresses no doubt, to the effect that five hundred United States troops, supposed to be a detachment of the Utah expedition, had been attacked and massacred by a large party of the Teelowan Indians at some point near the Missouri River. The report at present is exceedingly intangible, and we are inclined to think, notwithstanding the faith of the correspondent, that it will prove unfounded, as otherwise the news would probably have reached us before this through some other channel.

The workingmen assembled yesterday to the number of about 3,000 in Tompkins-square. The principal speaker in the morning was Madame RUNE, the eccentric Swiss lady, who is overflowing with philanthropy towards everybody in general, and the unemployed workingmen, at present, in particular. The tenor of the workingmen's speeches were pacific. They saw by the papers that an appropriation of $250,000 had been made to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to set them immediately to work. In the afternoon, at the second meeting, the Committee appointed to report on the action of the Commissioners, announced that nothing had been done, and that they could not say when the work would be allotted. This caused much murmuring and dissatisfaction. A highly inflammatory speech was made by a man named CASE, calling for a social revolution to be baptized in blood. Everything was peaceable, but there was much dissatisfaction among the attendants of the afternoon meeting. The Committee will report again this morning in Tompkins-square, after an interview in the City Hall with the Mayor. The gathering in front of the City Hall was very large during the entire day. Several persons attempted to make speeches, but they were prevented by Marshal STEVENS. There was very little disturbance. The police were in attendance, but there was not much required of them. The military display ended the proceedings in the Park for the day.

The Comptroller, it will be observed, advertises this morning for $100,000 to form part of the $250,000 appropriated by the Common Council for the prosecution of the work upon the Central Park. The work cannot commence until the appropriation is rendered available by the issue and sale of these Bonds. The indiscriminate employment of unorganized labor upon those works is also declared to be out of the question; it will take some time to organize gangs, and place them under the direction of competent leaders; but the work will be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

United States troops occupied the basement of the Custom House yesterday, and when they showed themselves excited considerable attention. Gen. SCOTT and his aid, Col. SCOTT, were in consultation with Mr. SCHELL, in the forenoon, but little fears seemed to possess their minds that there was any real danger of an attack upon the United States property, by the "hungry procession."

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Alms House yesterday afternoon, Gov. TOWNSEND presented the report of the Committee on Supplies and Finances for 1858. It is an interesting document at this juncture, and will be found embodied in the report of the proceedings of the Board.

The Police Commissioners were to have met yesterday, but press of private business and the absence of some of the members led to a postponement until to-day, at 2 o'clock.

The rains which have fallen in the past two or three days have caused very heavy freshets in the Genessee, Susquehanna and other rivers, resulting in great damage to bridges, dams, &c., and in some places washing away railroad tracks to such an extent as to cause serious stoppages to travel. At last accounts the water was still rising.

Ex-Senator COOLEY was turned out of bed yesterday morning to hear from the Committee of the Whole, (into which the American Mayoralty Convention resolved itself after midnight,) the news of his nomination. When the President had told Mr. COOLEY his story, that gentleman, confessing that he was taken by surprise, said that he would give the whole question his careful and deliberate consideration, and communicate his answer at some future day.

The Republican electors held their primary elections last evening to select delegates to the various Aldermanic Conventions. There were two tickets run in nearly all the districts, but the elections passed off quietly.

Mr. JOHN QUACKENBOSH was nominated last even for Police Justice by the Americans of the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. Mr. QUACKENBOSH is at present a clerk at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The proprietors of the Girard House, in Chambers-street, suspected one of their guests of not being very trustworthy and examined his carpet-bag. A splendid set of burglars tools was found in the bag, and an officer called, who arrested the suspected party. He was taken before Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, gave his name as JAMES NORRIS, from St. Louis, Mo., and confessed that he was a burglar by profession. As no complaint was preferred against him the Deputy agreed to let him off after showing him around to the different hotels. His "kit" was, however, retained by the Deputy.

A man who entered his name on a Bridgeport Hotel register as "Captain DAVID FITZGERALD EGGLESTON, New York," was arrested on Monday night, in Bridgeport, for passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the South Reading Bank, Mass. The bills were new and well executed. He succeeded in passing a considerable amount before being arrested. A Bridgeport officer came to New-York yesterday, and with a New York officer visited a saloon in Broadway, where he obtained an undoubted clue to some of the prisoner's accomplices in this city.

A hearing was had before Judge DAVIES, at his residence, yesterday morning, in the matter of the *habeas corpus* of ANNA BASSET SMITH, who claims to be unjustly restrained of her liberty at Sanford Hall, Fushing, L. I. Nothing was done which had a bearing upon the issue, and the case was adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock, when the investigation will be continued in the Supreme Court-room.

There were no trials in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. JANE FERRIS pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sent for twenty days to the City prison. MICHAEL MARVIN pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on CHARLES FISHER, with intent to commit robbery. He was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison. The trial of JAMES ROGERS for the Tenth-avenue murder will certainly take place today.

Yesterday the ferriage on the South Tenth-street and Peck-slip Ferries to Brooklyn was reduced to two cents for each foot-passenger. A very sensible and timely movement.

The General Produce Markets of yesterday were pretty brisk and buoyant for Flour, Wheat and Corn. Groceries were not quite so active, yet prices were unaltered. The stock of Coffee, in first hands, was 108,397 packages. Provisions were in fair demand, and prices favored factors. Cotton was selling readily on arrival at strengthening rates. No remarkable change occurred in Freights.

The Mayoralty.

The American Mayoralty Convention which met on Monday evening, issued an address upon the necessity of nominating some man for Mayor who would be the representative of no party, but the candidate of the people at large. They made out their case very clearly, —and then proceeded to nominate Mr. COOLEY, as the American candidate. Of course every political organization has a perfect right to put its own candidate in nomination and to labor for his election. This is precisely what was done last year, with such splendid results. We had some faint hopes that the experience of that canvass would be made of some little service in the one now approaching; but it is never safe to count upon the wisdom or common sense of partisan organizations. Their members generally have private ends of their own to serve, with which the public welfare is not often allowed to interfere.

We are not inclined, as many are, to attribute this action of the American Convention to the direct interference of Mayor WOOD. We presume it is due to no worse motive than a natural eagerness, on the part of the smallest party in the City, to force the others to rally to its standard and adopt its candidates. If they happen to succeed by such a manœuvre, their chances of office will be greatly improved; if they happen to fail, their chances will at all events be quite as good as their neighbors'. This is the logic of political partisanship—and in its way it is not very easily refuted.

We trust that Mr. COOLEY may have the interest of the City sufficiently at heart to decline this nomination altogether, and every other that may be made by partisan organizations and upon party grounds. If any one is to be elected against Mayor WOOD, he must be the candidate of the People and must owe no fealty, either by engagement or implication, to any party or any clique. After he has been put in nomination upon such a platform, parties may come to his support with advantage to the public and consequent profit to themselves. There are scores and hundreds of men in this City who can be elected, and who are fully competent for the office,—but they must not be brought forward as the candidates of party. It is party predominance which has brought our City Government to the condition it is now in; and it is from that tyranny that the people seek first of all to be delivered.

Indian Prospects.

It has now become probable that the calculations of those who have anticipated a serious aggravation of the monetary crisis in this country and in England, from the effects of the conflict in India, will be disappointed as thoroughly as the expectations have been of those who prophesied a paralysis of the British power at an early stage of the difficulty.

The best-informed persons in England were looking confidently, when the *Canada* sailed, for the news of the fall of Delhi to arrive by the next Indian mail, then almost due. The accessions to his force, received by General WILSON up to the date of the latest advices, had raised his little army to an effective total of over twelve thousand men; his siege train had arrived, and overtures were reported to have been made to him on the part of the Mogul Sovereign from within the beleaguered city. Everything indicated, in fact, that the recoil of the insurrection had begun, and that the Oudian and Bengalese Sepoys in possession of the Mohammedan Capital, who are as susceptible of rapid demoralization as they are of sudden and uncontrollable fury, were losing what little cohesive power they had at first possessed. It was even prognosticated that the mutineers would not await the assault of the avenging army, but would avail themselves of the enforced inactivity of the besiegers to effect their retreat from Delhi. This contingency has been kept in view from the first by the authorities at Calcutta, to whom it doubtless would be far from disagreeable, however bitterly it might disappoint and exasperate the British forces burning for vengeance upon the brutal murderers of helpless English women and children. And we have been informed by a French gentleman of distinction, recently returned from Northwestern India, and who is perfectly familiar with the character and the position of both the Hindoo and Mohamedan populations, that there is every reason to believe that the siege of Delhi has been ended in this way. We need hardly express the hope for the honor of our race, that, if this shall prove to have been the case, no excesses may have been permitted by the English commander to his men in taking possession of the abandoned capital. However, legitimate the wrath of the English soldiery may be, (and never were men stung by sharper goads to remorseless indignation,) that wrath must not be allowed to rage against an unarmed multitude, who have doubtless already suffered the horrors of sack and pillage from the mercenary hordes of their own countrymen.

Conceding the fall of Delhi, whether by storm or by default, it becomes a matter of great importance to inquire how far that event is likely to influence the progress of the revolt throughout India. In our belief it will instantaneously reduce that revolt to the proportions of a mere predatory warfare in a comparatively confined district of the Peninsula.

Our original disinclination to regard the outbreak as a positively organized uprising of the Mohammedan aristocracy throughout India, has been confirmed at every step of its subsequent history, and the fact that the great Mohammedan festivals of the Mohurrum and the Buckree-Eed were allowed to pass over without any fresh explosions, seems to us decisive upon this point. Equally decisive evidences of the fact that the disturbances were instigated and fomented by Mohammedan conspirators, and particularly by men of consideration in the Kingdom of Oude, seem to us to have been also afforded by the circumstances of the revolt, as well as by the localities in which it has developed itself most formidably.

The atrocities of Meerut, Delhi and Cawnpore, speak of a Mussulman origin, and breathe the spirit of the "Tiger of the Mysore." The Hindoos have always been more merciful than their Mohammedan countrymen, and NENA SAHIB has only been treading in the footsteps of TIPPOO. The Sepoys driven from Delhi will receive therefore no support from the Hindoo populations, and it is even probable that they will suffer severely from the inhabitants among whom exaggerated reports have been circulated of the booty accumulated by them from the plunder of the Governmental Treasuries and of private houses.

In their retreat from Delhi it seems to us they can take but one course. They cannot possibly attempt to reach the army of NENA SAHIB before Lucknow, or to march upon Agra. An advance northward in the direction of Umballa and Loodiana would expose them both on the side of the Punjab and on that of Nepaul, from neither of which quarters can they look for much aid or comfort. It has been already reported that the zenana of the King of Delhi had been dispatched for safety to the station of Rhotuk, at a distance of about forty-seven miles west by north from Delhi. It is to be expected that the mutineers will follow in the same direction. Rhotuk itself, though fortified, is but a poor position, and its brick castle could not resist a six-pounder, but at Hanssi, ninety-seven miles from Delhi, they would find a resting-place in a strong fort, well built on the top of a scarped hill. This place was the hold of the fantastic adventurer, GEORGE THOMAS, who was a type of the class so well described by Sir WALTER SCOTT in his tale of the *Surgeon's Daughter*, and who founded here about the end of the last century an ephemeral Principality. It is a defensible post, and commands a retreat southward towards the Joudpoor country and the land of the Rhatore Rajpoots, a brave, indomitable and restless people, among whose forests and fastnesses the conflict may be very easily prolonged. Between the Joudpoor country and the English line of operations, the States of Gwalior intervene, and it is in the Scindia's country that the revolt seems to have assumed more of a popular character than any where else. But however the contest may be carried into these quarters, the removal of the scene of action from Delhi, Agra and Lucknow will deprive the insurrection of its most dangerous characteristics. And if this shall have been accomplished by the beginning of October, we see no reason for doubting that the Indian Government will be able to recover from its actual embarrassments without complicating in any very appreciable degree the financial position of the metropolis.

Our City Government.

Our "respectable" citizens have for a long time kept up the most plaintive lamentations over the degeneracy of our City Government. They mourn over the degeneracy of the times, —the prevalence of crime and disorder,—the exclusion of our "best men" from office, and the monopoly of all political power and all places of responsibility by the reckless and unprincipled.

There is certainly room enough for these complaints, but they are not the men to make them. For some months now the Police Commissioners have been trying to get a "respectable" man to fill a vacancy in the Board, but without success. Mr. HAVEMEYER advertises that he cannot possibly accept a nomination for Mayor. So confident, indeed, is the assurance that no "respectable" man can be induced to be a candidate for that place, that Mayor WOOD *dares* anybody to make the attempt, and publicly advertises for a candidate to be run against him. There is a great deal of justice in these taunts. Our business men, in spite of their whinings about misgovernment, care a great deal more for their money than for the public welfare. They cannot be induced to sacrifice anything of their time or their profits, for the good of the City. They consider it a great deal more important that they should add to their heaps of wealth, than that the half million of people who live on this island should be protected in their persons and their property. They are too selfish to do anything more than complain of the selfishness of other people.

They can continue in this course if they see fit,—but they should cease complaining of the politicians and unprincipled speculators who fill our public places, so long as they themselves refuse any share of the labors and responsibilities which they involve. If they will not take office they must not complain of those who will. If honest men refuse to govern the City, they must make up their minds to be governed by rogues,—and they owe it to themselves not to disgust the public by hypocritical fault-finding with what is really the result of their own selfish and mercenary indifference to the public welfare.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Is it not possible for our Police Commissioners to devote a little more time, during their sessions, to *business* and a little less to *buncombe?* Would it not be just as well for them to talk less and vote more? Or, if they must talk, can they not select topics quite as edifying, and a good deal more useful, than the partisan and personal wranglings which seem mainly to absorb their attention?

We published yesterday the long string of resolutions, with the longer preamble, concerning the financial difficulties and demonstrations of the day, which Gen. NYE introduced, together with the spicy discussion between him and Mayor WOOD, to which they gave rise. It may not be amiss to suggest that this Board is not a deliberative or a legislative assembly, and that all such discussions as these are utterly out of place at their meetings. It is no part of the duty of the Board to declare its sentiments upon political economy, or to canvass the mistaken notions that may prevail upon these or any other topics, in the community at large. It is their business to organize and discipline a force sufficient to protect the property and preserve the peace of the City,—and they would discharge their duty to the public much more satisfactorily if they would limit their endeavors to this specific point. Propositions have been a long time before them to fill up the force and make it effective. Why do they not act upon them? Why do they allow week after week and month after month to pass away, without doing anything whatever upon this, the most vital point connected with the public welfare? In the midst of commotions and demonstrations that threaten the peace of the City and demand the utmost vigilance of the municipal authorities, they allow the Police force to remain at a point less than half its usual strength and in a condition utterly inadequate even to the discharge of its ordinary functions.

The meetings of the Board seem now to be held mainly for the purpose of a set-to between General NYE and Mayor WOOD. The General is sharp, sarcastic and exceedingly amusing, and the Mayor is modest, unassuming, meek and disinterested as usual. Their encounters may be very interesting to themselves and very edifying to the spectators,—but they are quite out of place and not at all pertinent to the proper business of the Board.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.—It is only charitable to the unemployed workingmen, who have been making their useless demonstrations in the streets, to suppose that if they had anything better to do they would do it. There are some few mouthing demagogues among them, it is very probable, who were too happy of an opportunity to dilate upon the text furnished by Mayor WOOD, and inflame the passions of the baser part of the people, but the majority of them were doubtless sincerely desirous of employment. They must have seen that the greatest solicitude had been felt ever since the hard times commenced, on the part of those whose fortunes were still unimpaired, to afford aid to the laboring classes who had been thrown out of employment by the pressure. All the papers of the City had discussed the matter seriously, it had been taken in hand by the public authorities, the managers of our benevolent institutions were not backward, and by publishing full details of the numbers of work-people of all kinds who had been thrown out of their customary employments, we had furnished the strongest appeal that could have been made to the sympathies of the benevolent and the attention of the public authorities. There was not, therefore, the least necessity for any public demonstration on the part of the unemployed; their necessities were known, and active steps had been taken to relieve them The senseless and violent resolutions which were passed in the name of the unemployed, were only calculated to excite alarm and turn the sympathies of the class whom they threatened against them. Whatever may be done for the relief of the laboring poor will be the result of voluntary effort, and not in any manner be owing to the meetings or marchings in our streets.

We are most happy to perceive signs of better times already. Work has been resumed in several large manufacturing establishments in the City and the neighboring towns, and on many of the buildings now in progress, on which labor had been suspended, work has been resumed, and the meetings of the unemployed workmen have daily diminished in numbers. We shall probably have no more of them after this week. The greatest suffering will be among those who will make no demonstrations in public, and they are the persons who should be first relieved by private and public charity.

THE REALLY SUFFERING.—The following paragraph is from the police returns of yesterday:

STARVING TO DEATH.—Officer BROOKS, of the Tenth Precinct Police, yesterday found a German family, consisting in all of five persons, residing in a hovel at No. 44 Orchard-street, *literally starving to death.* They have been unable to procure either food or medical attendance, and as three of them were severely burned by a caphene explosion on Saturday last our readers may judge of the misery they were in. The Commissioners of Emigration were notified.

It is in such quarters as these, and not in mass meetings or public demonstrations in the Park, that the real sufferers from the pressure are to be sought and found. The stalwart, sturdy fellows, who congregate in the public squares, and show their stamina by lusty shouts for Mayor WOOD, and loud demonstrations against men who have money are not the men who are in danger of starvation, or for whom the public sympathy should be enlisted. It is in the back lanes and low cellars—in the obscure, dismal corners and secluded garrets of the City—that genuine, grinding poverty hides itself and does its dreadful work. Those who would relieve it must search for it. Let them strengthen the hands of the visitors of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor—the missionaries who explore every quarter of the City, and the agents of the many excellent Societies which devote themselves to this specific work. All this practical and admirable machinery should be reinforced and made more effective for the coming Winter. It is by these methods, and by them alone, that distress can be relieved. One hundred thousand dollars given by the Common Council to the Association for the Relief of the Poor, and its kindred Societies, would do more real good than a million expended as Mayor WOOD proposes.

THE CITY.—Yesterday was a very quiet day in the City, in spite of the rumored threats to plunder the Assay Office and the Banks in Wall-street. A goodly number of troops were in readiness for any emergency, and perhaps the knowledge of this fact had something to do with the remarkable abstinence from disorder of any kind which prevailed.

An Opening for Mons. Soyer.

If it be true that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," it is not less true that it cares very little for its most useful men. There is scarcely a scamp in Europe whose crimes have not gone "unwhipt of Justice," nor a dancer, nor a prize fighter, nor a bassoon player, whose name is not familiarly known on this side of the Atlantic; and nearly all the great celebrities who exhibit their talents for filthy lucre, come over here sooner or later to win new laurels and bouquets, and increase their fortunes. But there are a good many famous men whose genius seeks for distinction in the useful arts, rather than the ornamental, whose visits would be much more acceptable than those of the celebrated artists who come over and beguile us for a brief season, but leave us no wiser or better for their presence among us. England is happy in the possession of a good genius, whose great delight is to do good by attending to the public stomach, and who has gained a great reputation by his culinary exploitations. The name of this benefactor of his species has reached us on this side of the ocean, but still he is not half so well known here, by reputation, as scores of second-rate singers and dancers. Doubtless many a young lady in Fifth-avenue, who could name all the great tenors in Europe, would be puzzled to tell who ALEXIS SOYER is. But ALEXIS is a great celebrity, notwithstanding, who is on familiar terms with lords and statesmen, and is regarded as a great public benefactor, merely because he understands the art of boiling a potato and making soup. He had a good opportunity of becoming known to the higher classes of society by acting as the *chef de cuisine* of the Reform Club, and doubtless many a good speech in Parliament was the immediate result of one of his well-cooked dinners. At all events, so highly were his talents estimated by British statesmen, that when the terrible famine in Ireland occurred, in the year 1847, he was sent over to Dublin to teach the Irish people the art of cooking the little food they had, and obtaining the greatest amount of nutriment from it. He was eminently successful in his mission, and did much to alleviate the horrors of the famine, by the valuable lessons he taught, and when reports reached England of the sufferings of the British army in the Crimea, the Government dispatched him to the seat of war, to teach the bold Britons who were perishing more from the want of nourishing food, than from the cannon balls of the Russians, how to cook their rations of beef and potatoes. The great ALEXIS did as much towards the success of the British in storming the Redan, as any of the military leaders who figured on that occasion; he first fortified the stomachs of the soldiers, without which they could have done nothing towards storming the fortifications of the enemy, and General VIVIAN said to him, after visiting his Crimean kitchen, "Monsieur SOYER, Miss NIGHTINGALE'S name and your own will be associated in the archives of this memorable war."

There is, to be sure, a slight difference between the great SOYER and the gentle FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, for he blows his own trumpet very loudly, while she does not. But, as we said in the beginning, the world cares very little about its most useful men, and if Monsieur SOYER did not sound his own praises, it is very much to be feared that no one else would do it for him, and so we should never have known anything of his great exploits. Monsieur SOYER is an ambitious man, and, like other great reformers, he must be ambitious of new fields of distinction. Why then should he not come over here where there is an abundance of good food, but a most lamentable scarcity of good cooks? He narrates in his *Culinary Campaign*, with great pride, how he set up his portable *batterie de cuisine*, and prepared an impromptu *dejeuner* amid the ruins of the Parthenon at Athens, and we should suppose that he might take equal pride in putting his saucepans to a practical use in the capital of the New World. We are in no danger of anything like a repetition of the Irish famine here this Winter, but there is too much reason to apprehend a good deal of suffering for the lack of wholesome food among the unemployed poor who must be fed by public charity, and it would be a great public benefit if the great SOYER would take it into his benevolent head to just run across the Atlantic and teach us the art of making soup. It would be worth his while, too, for he might learn how to cook canvas-back ducks, and he would have an opportunity of composing an essay on the American kitchen, besides making himself familiar with the mysteries of corn bread and calipee. Monsieur SOYER taught the army in the Crimea how to make a wholesome potage of the liquor in which beef had been boiled, which the ignorant soldiers had before thrown away, and thereby not only did great good to the soldiers themselves, but was of great service to the Commissariat Department. Man being an eating, as well as a fighting animal, the science of cooking is of as vital importance to the success of an army as the science of war. SOYER ought, therefore, to take rank with VAUBAN, SCOTT, and other great writers in their department of science. But, happily, we have no war on our hands at present, except the war with want and poverty which we have got upon our hands, and must, by hook or by crook, be the victors in. It is in just such a conflict as this that the genius of SOYER can benefit us. We are, confessedly, the most wasteful and prodigal people in the world, particularly as respects food, and we have heard it said by those who were competent to give an opinion on the subject, that there was enough wholesome food wasted daily in New-York to feed the population of another city of the same size. There may be some exaggeration in this estimate, but it is a good deal too near the truth, and we need the teachings of some such practical philanthropist as SOYER, to enable us to make both ends meet between now and next Spring.

Concert.

Mme. LA GRANGE'S concert last night, at the Mozart Rooms, was about as well attended as such entertainments are likely to be. We hope that Miss SIMON will be substantially benefited, and placed in a position to complete her musical education. The pecuniary success of a concert of this kind is not determined by the attendance; at least we hope not in the present case. The artists who sang and played were warmly applauded.

The Mozart Hall is an excellent acoustical building, capable of seating about twelve hundred people. It occupies the rooms formerly held by the National Academy of Design, and, therefore, enjoys one of the best locations in the City. At present it is in an unfinished condition, but it bids fair to become a chaste and commodious edifice for musical purposes.

Italian Opera.

The "Trovatore" will be repeated to-night, with LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER and others in the cast.

MURDER ON BOARD AN AMERICAN VESSEL IN A FOREIGN PORT.—Deputy Marshals O'KEEFE and HOGAN, on Saturday last, arrested four of the crew of the schooner *Pilot's Bride*, of New-York, lately arrived, and had them committed as witnesses in the case of the murder of the mate of that vessel by a Portuguese named JOSEPH SILVIE, while she was lying at Porto Cabello. The mate, an American, was killed while lying asleep on the deck of the vessel. The murderer escaped, but was afterward captured, and held for trial by the authorities of the port. The American Consul, however, claimed that the culprit should be given up to the United States for trial, and the proper requisition has been made by the Government.

A HUSBAND SUSPECTED OF POISONING HIS WIFE.—On Saturday the wife of Mr. DOLAN, a tailor, in Bridgeport, Conn., died very suddenly, and was buried on Monday. After the burial, suspicion was aroused that the husband had poisoned her. Coroner CONCKLIN ordered the body to be disinterred yesterday, for the purpose of a *post mortem* examination. The husband remains under arrest to await the result of the examination.

A BOY MISSING.—ROBERT M. FULLER, a boy 13 years of age, left his home on Monday morning, Nov. 9, and has not been heard from by his parents since. He is about 5 feet high, light built, light eyes and hair. Any information in relation to him will be thankfully received by his father, JAMES M. FULLER, No. 52 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, L. I., or No. 244 Fulton-street, New-York.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—The forty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held yesterday at the Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street. Rev. Mr. CUYLER read the annual report. The Dorcas Society, a similar association, met at the same time and place. This Society has furnished 1,300 garments and 75 comfortables for the use of destitute females during the past year.

A SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT.—I. M. SINGER & Co., manufacturer of sewing machines in this City, who discharged their workmen a few weeks since, in consequence of the general depression in business, have reëmployed 100 of those so thrown out of work.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A pugilistic encounter, under the rules of the prize ring, for a few dollars, took place about 5 o'clock on Suuday morning, on Berrian's Island, in the East River, nearly opposite Randall's Island. The principal bruisers, stake-holder, judges, referee, time-keeper and bottle-holder, as well as a large portion of the audience, hailed from the Fourth Ward. They started from the City in small boats, and by giving out to the Harlem Police that the affair was to take place on Riker's Island, they succeeded in putting the Metropolitans off the track, and the fight was consequently uninterrupted. One hour and a half was consumed by the belligerents in knocking each other down before the result was formally declared, after which a majority of the party took the Long Island shore, and wended their way homeward, no doubt highly gratified with their Sunday morning's amusement. Another prize fight is soon to take place. One of the principals is training at the Red House, on Second-avenue, and the other at McComb's Dam.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Next Congress—Canvassing for the Speakership — The New-York Post-Office Site, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

The Congress of the United States assembles four weeks from to-day, and will probably organize with little, if any, difficulty. As heretofore suggested, the dominant party bids fair to be sadly divided; but their differences doubtless will be smothered until after the offices depending on their united vote in an organization of the House shall have been secured. Such is the discipline of the Democratic Party that its members rarely break out into open quarrel with each other in the face of spoil which would be likely to fall into the hands of their enemies. I have heard it several times repeated that a different policy would be pursued in the present instance—that at least twenty of the fire-eaters, refusing to participate in the regular Democratic caucus of the House, would make separate nominations of candidates pledged to the extremest views of opposition to the Governor Walker Kansas Policy, and to the general ultra views of the secessionists. This would render the election of anybody by a majority vote impossible, unless Americans or Republicans, sufficient in numbers, hould go over to one or the other of the factions.

No such condition of affairs need be apprehended, however, much as it may be talked of. A portion of the ultraists may, and probably will, refuse to go into caucus, and so bind themselves to sustain its action; but when the nominations are made, they will sustain them, unless some one should be nominated who has made himself specially obnoxious to them. Col. ORR, for instance, as a candidate for Speaker, would be very distasteful to them, because they are satisfied that he has been for a long time scheming for promotion, and endeavoring to obtain it by affecting a conservatism which *they* do not profess nor *he* feel; nevertheless, if nominated in caucus, they will all fall into line, and vote him in, as a matter of course.

The canvassing for the Speakership, and other offices in the gift of the House, begins to be pretty active, as we learn here by advices from the different States. Col. ORR is more talked of for Speaker than anybody else, although that fact does not add to his chances. He has been a standing candidate for some time, and for that reason is more spoken of than others who command a larger share of the hearty good-will of the old members of Congress. He seems to have the inside track; but there is a very general feeling of distrust of him all through the South, that may at any moment upset his dish. Secretary COBB is understood to be figuring for ORR's election, of course with a view to strengthening himself as a future candidate for the Presidency, by securing a controlling influence in the organization of the House. This has come to be a regular element in the science of national politics in the United States,—the efforts of aspirants being, as far as possible, to reverse the policy of our Governmental system, and centralize it for their individual benefit.

Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, of Missouri, is also a prominent candidate. Though a very decided partisan, there is a bold, frank manliness in all he says or does, which wins the confidence and respect of friends and foes. Far more popular than ORR among the members of the House, he must prove a formidable competitor if he submits his claims to the consideration of a caucus. Though from a slaveholding State, and so acceptable to the South, all his local interests and sympathies are far more akin to those of the great Northwest and North than are Mr. ORR's—and for that reason he certainly may be expected to prove a favorite with Northern Democrats, who would not strengthen their individual positions at home by selecting a South Carolinian for their suffrages.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, though not presented as a candidate,—for the reason that the propriety of taking the Speaker from a Slave State is generally conceded,—is nevertheless talked of, more or less, for the place, and, if any difficulty should occur in caucus in the selection of a Southern candidate, it would not be surprising if Mr. JONES became the point of union, for he is trusted and esteemed by the entire South, as is evidenced by the press of all sections of the Democratic Party in that part of the Union.

There are several candidates besides those I have mentioned, from the South. ANDREW H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, is talked of, and GEO. W. JONES, of Tennessee, and HOUSTON, of Alabama, are sometimes mentioned. The chances are, however, that either PHELPS, JONES or ORR will be the man.

GEO. PLITT, Esq., of Philadelphia, arrived here to-night. Rival candidates for the Marshalship of the District of Columbia find it hard to believe that he is to be the lucky recipient,—but a few days will probably satisfy them that Mr. PLITT really is the coming man. Rotation is to be relentlessly pursued in reference to all the District appointments, and we can only hope that in changing our Postmaster, the President will give us as obliging and efficient an officer as we now have in the person of Col. JAS. S. BERRET.

In a previous letter I attempted to state that Mayor WOOD was endeavoring to have himself, Postmaster FOWLER, and Collector SCHELL appointed a Commission to select a site for the New-York Post-Office,—but a typographical error left *Hamlet* out of the play. It is easy to see that the Mayor would be the ruling spirit of such a commission, and that he is exceedingly anxious to have so fine an opportunity for speculation confided to his care. At one time he had almost succeeded,—but all danger of such a public calamity has now passed. WOOD is not aware of the fact, however, and it is well understood here that he is influencing the Board of Aldermen—of his control over which you have had repeated evidence—to prevent the sale of a site in the Park for the Post-Office. Let him but honestly urge upon that body the acceptance of Postmaster-General BROWN'S offer, and the thing can be done in a few hour's time. Unless this is done, as I informed you some time since, and as Mr. BROWN to-day wrote to Councilman JONES, your New-York Post-Office will be thrown off somewhere into the indefinite future.

Is it not amazingly strange that FERNANDO WOOD should venture to feed the suffering laboring men of New-York with empty promises of employment, at the very hour when he is exerting all the influence of his position to render the Government unable to furnish labor upon an extensive public building, and to prevent the payment into your depleted City Treasury of a quarter of a million of dollars, which could be expended so advantageously in municipal improvements, and thus in furnishing bread to the famishing poor. Let public sentiment but give itself immediate, earnest and peaceful expression in behalf of this sale to the Government, and the City authorities will find themselves forced to yield their mad schemes of selfish speculation, and to afford every facility for the instant commencement of the work on the Post-Office. Close the negotiation for the lot, and within three days the ground may be broken, and the $250,000 in your City Treasury. Does New-York want this or not? S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

There is now a prospect of an early recognition of the Government of Nicaragua, and of the reception of YRISSARI and negotiation of the treaty, which has already been prepared, relative to the Transit route.

C. F. HAGEDORN has been recognized by the President as Consul-General of Bavaria, to reside at Philadelphia.

WM. H. TAYLOR has been promoted Chief Examiner in the Patent Office *vice* HARRIS resigned.

Fires.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—The alarm at 5 P. M. yesterday was caused by a fire in the cigar store corner of Pearl and Beaver streets. It was extinguished in a few minutes, with trifling damage.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cellar of FRANCIS STAPPER'S bakery, No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street. The damage was about $150—insured for $700 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building sustained but trifling injury.

ASSAULTING A CONDUCTOR.—A man giving his name as J. S. NEEDHAM, was arrested at 10 o'clock last evening, by Officer VAN WINCKEN of the Second Ward, charged with assaulting one of the conductors on the Second-avenue Railroad, and drawing a knife and threatening his life. On the way to the Station-House the prisoner drew his knife on the officer. Sergeant WEED locked him up, intending to take him before a magistrate this morning for examination.

Brayman, ex-editor, convicted of embezzling money from Post-Office letters, has been lodged in the State Prison at Alton, Ill., to serve out his four years' term. He manifested no feeling.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

Reported Massacre of 500 United States Troops by the Teelowan Indians.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, correspondent of the St. Paul's *Times*, writing from Payutzac on the 26th ult., says that a report had reached there that 500 United States troops, supposed to be a detachment of the Utah expedition, had been attacked and killed by a large party of Teelowan Indians, near Missouri River. Mr. WILLIAMSON believes the report.

From Albany.

BIDS FOR THE LOAN TO THE CANAL FUND—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Bids for a loan of half a million to the Canal Fund were opened here to-day. It was awarded at an average of $6 21 per cent. premium. The whole amount is taken in New-York, except $25,000 at $106 46, by JOHN SILL, of Albany. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MEMMINGER, New-York, take $200,000 at $106 05, and G. S. ROBBINS & SON take $175,000 at $105 50 @$107.

The regular annual meeting of the State Temperance Society will be held at the Capitol on Thursday at 10 A. M.

The dispatch relating to the exciting Temperance meeting held here last night should have read, "The resolutions denouncing Mr. DELAVAN were not given, the sentiment of the meeting being against such resolutions."

Heavy Freshets.

FRESHET ON THE GENESEE RIVER—DAMAGE TO BRIDGES, DAMS, ETC.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The heavy rains of the past two days have caused great damage in this vicinity and farther up the Genesee Valley. At and within two miles of Jonesville, eight dams and six bridges were carried away last night. The Genesee River is now quite as high as it was during the flood last Spring, and the water is still rising. The Central Railroad track was last night much damaged by the flood. Numerous culverts on both roads between this place and Syracuse were washed away, and the track is yet inundated in many places. No trains passed between this place and Syracuse to-day.

FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The Susquehanna River at this point has risen ten feet and is still rising.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The water in the river here has overflown the Erie Railroad Bridge, and it is feared that it will be carried away.

The track at Corning is washed away and the place inundated. A number of buildings have been washed away.

Fires in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

A fire broke out in the Lard Oil Factory of HENRY LEWIS on Sycamore-street, in this city, this morning. Loss, $10,000; no insurance. The rear part of the building was occupied by E. B. TOWNSEND, Pork Packer, and was but slightly damaged.

Another fire broke out about the same time in the feed store of R. H. COIT on Western Row, which extended to the liquor store of W. GROSVENOR, which was entirely destroyed. GROSVENOR's loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,000.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of any great importance.

The receipts of Cotton at Galveston for the week ending the 3d inst. had been 2,100 bales, and the exports 1,100. Middling was selling at 9¼c.@9¾c. Nearly 1,000 bales were shipped on the bark *Glenwood*, for New-York, on the 28th ult.

Eastern Telegraph Line—The Arabia's News.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10—9 P. M.

The heavy storm of last night prostrated the wires in many places east of Bangor, and communication with Nova Scotia and Newfoundland has been suspended all day. Should the *Arabia* have passed near to Cape Race to-day, her news will, doubtless, be received at an early hour to-morrow (Wednesday) forenoon.

Robbery and Arson at Dayton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The grocery store of JOHN HANITCH, in Dayton, was last night entered by burglars, who robbed the safe of about $600, and afterwards set fire to the building, which, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed.

Bank Suspension in Detroit.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Messrs. C. & A. IVES, private Bankers, in this city, have suspended. Their assets are said to be ample.

Democratic Majority in the Ohio Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

In the Ohio Legislature the Democratic majority in the Senate is seven, and in the House eighteen.

Wisconsin Election.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Returns from Wisconsin say that CROSS, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor.

Letter from James T. Brady, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: You have, without designing it, done me injustice in your remarks on Friday last, about one of my suggestions in the Woodman case. My professional efforts have frequently been criticised and sometimes censured in your columns, as in those of other public journals. And yet this is the first time I ever addressed a line to any editor in reference to such comments. I have always been entirely willing that what I said or did in Courts of Justice should be examined with the greatest freedom. And I would not now depart from my usual course as to such matters but for the fact that you have alluded to me in connection with certain supposed heresies about "Woman's Rights" and the authority of man, which I never adopted. Though I make no professions of notable gallantry, and cannot boast of that chivalric devotion to the fair sex for which all editors are so justly distinguished, I would not like to see fulfilled the alarming prophecy of my brother BUSTEED, who declared in court the other day, that when the women heard my notions about "moral restraint" they would exclude me both from matrimony and omnibuses. I shudder at such a doom, for I am not a boy in years, and cold weather is coming, and I hate railroad cars.

I did not say, I never thought, and I entirely deny that a husband is—to use your language—"at liberty to lock up his wife whenever he may think necessary, or find it for his interest or according to his inclination to do so." I did *not* mean by "moral restraint," what you call "incarceration in a private Lunatic Asylum." I fully subscribe to the doctrines of your article. They conform to the law, and to the decision of Judge ROOSEVELT, who avowed that if it appeared that Mrs. WOODMAN was sane, and under restraint, he would set her at liberty, whatever might be the consequences. You say that "the husband may undoubtedly have his *habeas corpus* to recover the *possession* of his wife's person when it is illegally detained from him." Permit me to refer you to a case in the first volume of Duer's Superior Court Reports, at page 709, where you will find an opinion from that eminent Judge and reporter, in which the whole law of *habeas corpus*, as affecting the relation of husband and wife, is elaborately and elegantly stated. You will there find also that even during the brilliant career of Lord MANSFIELD, the Court of King's Bench on *habeas corpus* made orders compelling "a reluctant wife to return to the house and submit to the authority of her husband." But as Judge DUER remarks, that "assuredly is not at this day the law of England." It is certainly true that by the strict rules of law, a wife who is unjustly deprived of her liberty by her husband, may be set at large on *habeas corpus*, even although she avow her intention to seek at once the society of a paramour.

But I suggested to Judge ROOSEVELT, and I now submit to you, that it is a very interesting, and, in jurisprudence, an undetermined question whether moral restraint, amounting to an interruption of absolute freedom of will, or of entire personal liberty, may not, in some cases, be applied without such restraint furnishing a cause for judicial interference.

If a wife were dangerously ill, her brain irritated by disease, her nervous system agitated, and although she were perfectly sane, it should be indispensable for her physical and mental health for her to remain at home, I suppose society would consider it the duty of her husband to guard her from even exposure to danger or to death. If she should, while in the state I have described, influenced by whim or caprice, persist in going abroad and wandering through the storm to a distant point, would gentle restraint imposed upon her warrant a judge in opening the doors and letting her depart? If a brother found his sister—a person of very feeble intellect, though not in law *non compos mentis*—under the fascinating control of a notorious libertine, and resolved to abandon herself to his profligate embraces, would a restraint upon her perverted will, exercised by the brother to which the sister from infamy and ruin, be such as the law would remove?

Now I do not assert that the wife or sister might not, in such a case as I have supposed, be judicially declared free to do as she pleased. But, called to act in such a case as counsel for the husband, or brother, I would certainly use my utmost capacity to prevent such an adjudication. And when I was employed to aid in returning to the home of her parents, a woman whose misfortunes seemed to deserve commiseration, it never occurred to me that any honorable use of fair argument to secure such a result could subject me to an imputation of severity toward woman. There was difficulty in our case of no small embarrassment. Mrs. WOODMAN was not under the roof of her husband. It might therefore well be adjudged that this circumstance would have prevented the application to her case of the principle for which I proposed to contend, even if that principle were right in itself. But counsel do not decide cases. They do not always know what the law is. Worse than that, they cannot tell what Judges may declare it to be. We find the Judges abrogating or modifying old rules, and introducing new rules, all the time. We cannot foresee what view of a case may ultimately be adopted, and the best and wisest course we can adopt in view of this uncertainty is to omit no argument at all reasonable, which, being honorably employed, may fairly secure the favorable result of our cause. I do not subscribe to the memorable and often repeated observation of Lord BROUGHAM, as to the advocate's privilege or duty, but I claim the right in any legal controversy to present for my client every suggestion which may be decently and intelligently advanced in grave discussion.

You perceive, therefore, that my views of the law in its ordinary application entirely agree with yours, and that I have only designed suggesting, in connection with the general rules you have stated, exceptional cases which have not yet judicially received either sanction or disfavor. I ask, therefore, to be set right with the women readers of the *Tribune* who may feel an interest in what I publicly say or do, if any such there be. I do not like to be regarded as a crusty and cruel bachelor, ready to imitate the grim tyrants who, as the stories of childhood informed us, sometimes went so far as to devour fair ladies, and at other times immersed them in dungeons, or kept them from the blessed daylight by the appliance of bolts, bars and shackles. Like yourself, I would prefer that women should enjoy the "largest liberty" consistent with the preservation of the public morals, and never know any pressure or restraint more objectionable than that which pure fondness employs in enfolding an object of an honorable love in the embrace of a kind and lawful protection.

Yours respectfully, JAMES T. BRADY.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY STILL AHEAD!

The following premiums,

FIVE MEDALS,

Were certified and awarded to J. GURNEY for the best Photographic productions, at the late Fair of the American Institute,

A GOLD MEDAL

for the best full length and life-size Photographs finished in oil on canvas.

A BRONZE MEDAL

for the best full length and life-size Photographs finished in pastel.

A SILVER MEDAL

for the best Photographs finished in (water colors) aquarelle.

A GOLD MEDAL

for plain and retouched Photographs.

A BRONZE MEDAL

for Crayon Photographs and Hallotypes.

Prize Pictures on exhibition in the Gallery.

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE PANIC AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

There is certainly no class of business men in the community who have suffered more severely in consequence of the present panic, than the Dry Goods Merchants. This may be accounted for from the fact that many of them have large stocks on hand, of which it is impossible to dispose of with any degree of security, and yet the necessity is such as to oblige them to submit to any sacrifice in order to meet their engagements. Stockholders look blue when Bank or Railroad Stocks decline three-fourths of a cent. The Cotton growers assure us the country is ruined if Cotton falls one-eighth of a cent. And the Farmer repudiates all obligations to the Merchants, simply because Flour and Corn have fallen below the standard of Silver. Grumblers would at least learn a lesson in philosophy, if they would visit CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. There is a sacrifice beyond their comprehension. Rich Silks that cost $1 10, decline to 75 cents; Linen Damasks at 90 cents par, fall to 50 cents; Rich Plaids that cost 20 cents, can be had for 8 cents; Wide Cotton Sheeting worth 20 cents by the bale, are disposed of at 12 cents; French Merinos, par at $1 37, now offered at 63 cents to 75 cents. Such is the sacrifice of the Wholesale Stock at CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

The only gold medals offered by the American Institute for competition to the exhibitors of photographs, was awarded to those of M. B. BRADY, as the best exhibited. Statements to the effect that other gold medals were awarded are utterly without foundation. A reference to the official report of the awards, published in the *Tribune* of Saturday, will supply a somewhat pointed refutation of the claims of one of Mr. BRADY's cotemporaries.

This attempt to evade the decision of the Committee is too palpable a misrepresentation of facts to require further exposure than that given above. But one gold medal was offered for competition. Its disposition is indicated by the following extract from

AWARDS.

M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York, for the best plain and retouched photographs. Small gold medal.

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening, SILAS STEELE'S beautiful drama of "Oniska; Or, The Indian Mother;" Mr. J. F. POOLE'S historical drama of the "Siege of Wexford," and the laughable comedy of "Yankee Courting,"—the neat and truly astonishing "American Acrobats" appearing between the first and second pieces in the "Wonderful Ladder Feats." This wonderful troupe, we understand, are preparing for a feat (which they intend performing on the occasion of Mr. FOX's benefit on Friday evening next) which has never been performed in this or any other country, viz.: a "Double Traper" from the "*La Perch*."

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs of every description at half price, at BRADY's galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX ON HATS.—The name of KNOX is naturally associated in the mind with Hats, Caps, &c., &c., for he has been before the public for many years in his business of hatter, and is now one of the most celebrated in the trade. His store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is remarkable for its elegant stock of Hats, Caps, &c., of various kinds, for adults and children. The new Fall style of Gentlemen's Hats are universally admired.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Guard against Imposture. To do this, look well for the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade-mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—It is difficult to get children to take medicine, convulsions frequently being the result, but these tempting candies have no appearance of a drug, and are ever acceptible to the little sufferers. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

The Gold Medal, the highest prize offered by the American Institute for Photographs, has been awarded to M. B. BRADY.

[Advertisement.]

FRANGIPANNI—The most delightful and lasting perfume. Glycerine jelly renders the hands soft and prevents their chapping. English brushes of our own importation, at wholesale prices. The best assortment of English and French articles for the toilet to be found in the City, at No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. [illegible] Broad-st., are now offering their large [illegible] T, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.
In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced the English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $5, vests $3 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion.—FOR CASH.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS [illegible] is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE [illegible]

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their stock, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Orrgier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BOWNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—ENGLISH ROYAL Velvet Carpeting 9s. and 10s.; English Brussels 6s. and 7s. per yard; Medallion Carpets 12s. per yard; Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., and 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL LOTS of left-off clothing, second hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st., late No. 491 Pearl-st.

MARRIED

McQUEEN—MORGAN.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. K. Walling, Mr. WILLIAM McQUEEN, of Oyster Bay, L. I., to Miss LUCY MORGAN, of Greenpoint, L. I.

DIED.

SHELDON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 9, KATE, wife of M. L. Sheldon, aged 20 years.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Grammercy Park House, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOALES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, CORNELIA ANN, wife of William Moales, of New-Orleans.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 Bond-st.
☞ New-Orleans *Picayune* please copy.

SMEDES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, GEORGE SMEDES, in the 32d year of his age.
His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 13 West 24th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Newburg and Kingston papers please copy.

McGLADERY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 9, after a short but severe illness, MOSES McGLADERY, in the 29th year of his age.
The friends of his family and those of his brother-in-law, Christopher Keyes, are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 172 East 34th st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, NATHANIEL S. SMITH, in the 33d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Samuel Jessup, No. 335 Madison st., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NIXON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Nov. 9, of gastritis, aged 2 months, THOMAS HENRY, youngest son of Samuel and Mary Eleanor Nixon.

RILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 8, after a brief illness, JOSEPH RILEY, aged 80 years and 3 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Johnson and Jay sts., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BAKER.—At Carmansville, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, after a lingering illness, AMELIA H. BAKER, relict of the late Alexis S. Baker, in the 65th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Peter K. Knapp, Carmansville, at 1½ o'clock, Thursday, Nov. 12.

SEYMOUR.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, after a short and severe illness, LEWIS SEYMOUR, Esq., in the 84th year of his age, long a resident of this City.
His friends and those of his son, W. N. Seymour, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, at Yonkers, on Thursday next, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train Hudson River Railroad from New-York.

DE GRAFF.—At Albany, on Saturday, Nov. 7, of consumption, ELIZA JANE, wife of David De Graff, and daughter of Thos. T. Beebe, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NO CHARGE FOR LOOKING.
It will cost you nothing to examine Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c., besides it may save good money, (no small consideration these hard times,) for these gentlemen offer the whole of their stock at regular panic prices. Just look at the dry goods column of this paper and see their list.

BEWARE!
Don't buy $10 Gilt Tea Sets without first ascertaining that it is not exactly the same sort that DAILEY & CO. sell at $6 30. If you want to see how cheap China, Glass, Gas-Fixtures, &c., &c., are sold, read their advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

IT CANNOT BE DID.
Our gilt-edged Dinner Sets, at.....$42 00
Our gilt-edged Tea Sets, at.....5 85
Our White China Tea Sets, at.....3 00
Our Cut-Glass Goblets, at.....1 35
Our Engraved Wine Glasses, at.....0 45
Remain unequaled. They cannot be bought elsewhere for less than twenty-five per cent. more money.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS WEEK'S
NEW-YORKER.
"Woman in her Glory," a great original romance of real life, written by Mrs F. A. CHAPMAN, expressly for the NEW-YORKER. Ready THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 12 o'clock. To be had of all newsdealers. Four cents a copy.

500 PACKAGES OF THE BEST MACKEREL, caught this Fall.
1,500 Quintals Geo. Bank and other Codfish.
2,500 Boxes Digby, Scaled and No. 1 Herring.
Extra fine Dairies of Butter and Cheese.
New corn-fed Pork, Hams, Shoulders and Lard,
Cheap for cash down,
Cheap for cash down,
Cheap for cash down, at
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co.'s,
No. 196 Greenwich-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

RED ASH STOVE COAL AT $5 PERTON—We are again delivering, from boat, our best Red Ash Coal, stove and egg sizes, which we are still selling at the above low price. TRUESLOW, BROTHERS,
Nos. 14 Wall, 330 Cherry and 265 East 14th sts.,
New-York.
Foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the
GREAT REDUCTION
made in the price of their
FURNISHING GOODS,
would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of
FINER QUALITIES
and
REGULAR MAKES
at
LESS PRICES
than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time all the
NOVELTIES
as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In their department as Tailors they have the
BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,
both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.
BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.
Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS; Coffins' regular make do., for $1 50.
Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales. St. Nicholas Hotel.

$150,000 WORTH OF
FINE CHINA, GLASS-WARE, CHANDELIERS, BRONZES, CLOCKS,
PARIAN STATUARY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., now selling at
AN UNPARALLELED REDUCTION FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-sts.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION,
FOR CASH.
FINE GOLD BAND
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 147 pieces.....$42
FANCY DECORATED TOILET SETS, 11 pieces.....5
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS,
(Warranted heavy plate).....4
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

EMBROIDERED SETS.
200
just received, and for sale at half the price of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. of Mercer.

FOR THE SOUTH.—THE U. S. MAIL STEAMship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, leaves Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.

DRY GOODS.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE GARMENTS
ECONOMISTS ARE AWAKE
As to where they can best consult their interest in the purchase of
A WINTER SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.
Hence, there should arise the question as to
WHAT REALLY CONSTITUTES CHEAPNESS?
From our long experience in catering for the community, we would interpose a reply. The great requisites being, as is conceived:
GOOD MATERIAL,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP,
And especially
GRACEFULLY-CUT GARMENTS,
Which we would allege, without egotism, can be had, in view of the exigencies of times, at
NO. 231 BROADWAY,
In greater pefection than at any other less experienced Clothing House.
WILLIAM T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP DRY GOODS,
AT
No. 473 Broadway, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
Where may be found the Greatest Bargains
IN SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VELVETS, MERINOS PLAIDS, DE LAINES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
Which will all be sold at Great Sacrifice.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each, Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each, Usually sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
(Medium Colors,) only 70 cents per pair,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $9.
Rich Stella Shawls at $8.
All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.
All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.
150 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, 50 cts.
75 doz. elegant Silk Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, $1 25.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions.
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Wool and Raw Silk Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, Paramattas, Alpacas, De Beiges, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT CARPET SALE.
The balance of stock now offering at greater reduction than ever.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, 6s. 6d.
INGRAIN, from 3s. to 6s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 3s., from 1 to 8 yards wide.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
opposite Rivington-st.

PRODIGIOUS FALLING OFF
In prices for French China, English Iron Stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas-Fixtures, and Silver-Plated Ware.
We to French China Soup Tureens, each.....$2 25
White French China Covered Vegetable Dishes, each 75
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....3 00
White French China Dinner Sets, 148 pieces.....26 00
Gilt Band French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces.....42 00
Painted and Gilt Fancy China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces.53 00
Gilt Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....5 85
Fancy and Gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....6 30
Iron-Stone China Dinner Plates, extra thick, per doz. 95
Iron Stone China Soup Plates, extra thick, per doz.. 95
Iron Stone China Toilet Sets.....2 25
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen.....1 35
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen.....45
Colored Bohemian Decanters, quarts, per pair.....3 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns each.....10 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each.....10 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.....19 50
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles.....4 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each.....3 75
Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen.....3 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per dozen.....1 25
Silver-plated Table Forks, per dozen.....3 75
Ivory-handled Table Knives, per dozen.....4 50
DURING THE PRESENT WEEK
we shall open
200 PACKAGES
newly-imported French Goods, embracing a complete variety of Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and rich mantel Vases,
ALL OF WHICH
we are determined to convert into
CASH,
let the loss be what it may.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
In consequence of the great Financial Crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES,
THE WHOLE OF THEIR
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
WILL BE OFFERED ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
AT
RETAIL FOR CASH.
SILK ROBES.....at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES.....at $16, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES.....at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES.....at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES.....at $40, reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES.....at $50, reduced from $95
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES $60 to $75, reduced from $125
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE.....at $30, reduced from $40
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE.....at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE.....at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality.....12½c.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality.....25c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES.....40c., reduced from 50c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super.....50c., re'd fm 85c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool.....50c., reduced from 125c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool.....75c., reduced from 175c.
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE.....50c., reduced from 125c.
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS.....60c., reduced from 100c.
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide.12½c., reduced from 25c.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide.20c., reduced from 30c.
ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
AT
UNHEARD OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST..

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUD

The Next Congress.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union, with the following result:

	Dem.	Rep.	Am.
Maine	6	..	..
N. Hampshire	3	..	..
Vermont	3	..	..
Massachusetts	..	11	..
Rhode Island	..	2	..
Connecticut	2	2	..
New-York	12	21	..
New-Jersey	3	2	..
Pennsylvania	15	10	..
Delaware	1	..	..
Virginia	13	..	..
South Carolina	6	..	..
Florida	1	..	..
Arkansas	2	..	..
Missouri	4	1	2
Illinois	5	4	..
Iowa	..	2	..
Wisconsin	..	3	..
Indiana	6	5	..
Ohio	9	13	..
Michigan	..	4	..
California	2	..	..
Texas	2	..	..
Kentucky	8	..	2
Tennessee	7	..	3
North-Carolina	7	..	1
Alabama	7	..	..
Georgia	6	..	2
Mississippi	5	..	..
Maryland	3	..	3
Louisiana	3	..	1
Total	128	92	14

Below is a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the next (35th) Congress. Democrats in Roman. Opposition in *Italic*.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Clement C. Clay, Jr.
Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

ARKANSAS.
Wm. K. Sebastian.
Robert W. Johnson.

CONNECTICUT.
Lafayette S. Foster.
James Dixon.

CALIFORNIA.
William M. Gwin.
David C. Broderick.

DELAWARE.
Martin W. Bates.
James A. Bayard.

FLORIDA.
David L. Yulee.
Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
Robert Toombs.
Alfred Iverson.

INDIANA.
Graham N. Fitch.
Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
Stephen A. Douglas.
Lyman Trumbull.

IOWA.
George W. Jones.
James Harlan.

KENTUCKY.
John B. Thompson.
John J. Crittenden.

LOUISIANA.
J. P. Benjamin.
John Slidell.

MAINE.
William Pitt Fessenden.
Hannibal Hamlin.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry Wilson,
Charles Sumner.

MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce,
Anthony Kennedy.

MICHIGAN.
Charles E. Stuart,
Zachariah Chandler.

MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown,
Jefferson Davis.

MISSOURI.
James L. Green.
Trusten Polk.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
John P. Hale.
Daniel Clark.

NEW-YORK.
Wm. H. Seward.
Preston King.

NEW-JERSEY.
William Wright.
John R. Thomson.

NORTH CAROLINA.
David S. Reid.
Asa Biggs.

OHIO.
George E. Pugh.
Benjamin F. Wade.

PENNSYLVANIA.
William Bigler.
Simon Cameron.

RHODE ISLAND.
Philip Allen.
James F. Simmons.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Josiah J. Evans.
Vacancy.

TENNESSEE.
John Bell.
Andrew Johnson.

TEXAS.
Sam Houston.
Vacancy.

VERMONT.
Jacob Collamer.
Solomon Foot.

VIRGINIA.
R. M. T. Hunter,
James M. Mason.

WISCONSIN.
Charles Durkee,
James R. Doolittle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Number of members 234

MAINE.
1. *John M. Wood.*
2. *Charles J. Gilman.*
3. *Nehemiah Abbott.*
4. *Freeman H. Morse.*
5. *I. Washburne, Jr.*
6. *Stephen G. Foster.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1. *James Pike.*
2. *Mason W. Tappan.*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin.*

VERMONT.
1. *E. H. Watton.*
2. *Justin S. Morrill.*
3. *Homer E. Royce.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. *Robert B. Hall.*
2. *James Buffinton.*
3. *Wm. S. Damrell.*
4. *Linus B. Comins.*
5. *Anson Burlingame.*
6. *Timothy Davis.*
7. *N. P. Banks, Jr.*
8. *C. A. Knapp.*
9. *Eli Thayer.*
10. *Calvin C. Chaffee.*
11. *Henry L. Dawes.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1. *N. B. Durfee.*
2. *Wm. D. Brayton.*

CONNECTICUT.
1. *Ezra Clark, Jr.*
2. Samuel Arnold, 2d.
3. *Sidney Dean.*
4. Wm. D. Bishop.

NEW-YORK.
1. John A. Searing.
2. George Taylor.
3. Daniel E. Sickles.
4. John Kelly.
5. William B. Maclay.
6. John Cochrane.
7. Elijah Ward.
8. Horace F. Clark.
9. John B. Haskin.
10. *Ambrose L. Murray.*
11. Wm. F. Russell.
12. *John Thompson.*
13. *Abraham B. Olin.*
14. Erastus Corning.
15. *Edward Dodd.*
16. *George W. Palmer.*
17. *Francis E. Spinner.*
18. Clark B. Cochrane.
19. *Oliver A. Morse.*
20. O. B. Matteson.
21. *Henry Bennet.*
22. *Henry C. Goodwin.*
23. *Charles B. Hoard.*
24. *Amos P. Granger.*
25. *Edwin B. Morgan.*
26. *Emory B. Pottle.*
27. *John N. Parker.*
28. *William Kelsey.*
29. *Samuel G. Andrews.*
30. *Jud. W. Sherman.*
31. *Silas M. Burroughs.*
32. Israel T. Hatch.
33. *Reuben E. Fenton.*

NEW-JERSEY.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson.*
2. *George R. Robins.*
3. Garret B. Adrian.
4. John Huyler.
5. J. R. Wortendyke.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Thomas B. Florence.
2. *Edward Joy Morris.*
3. James Landy.
4. Henry M. Phillips.
5. Owen Jones.
6. John Hickman.
7. Henry Chapman.
8. J. Glancey Jones.
9. *Anthony E. Roberts.*
10. *John C. Kunkel.*
11. Wm. L. Stewart.
11. P. Leidy.
13. Wm. H. Dimmick.
14. *Gatusha A. Grow.*
15. Allison White.
16. John J. Ahl.
17. Wilson Reilly.
18. *John R. Edie.*
19. *John Covode.*
20. Wm. Montgomery.
21. *David Ritchie.*
22. *S. A. Purviance.*
23. *Wm. Stewart.*
24. J. L. Gillis.
25. *John Dick.*

DELAWARE.
1. Wm. G. Whitley.

MARYLAND.
1. Jas. A. Stewart.
2. *James B. Ricaud.*
3. *Jas. M. Harris.*
4. *Henry W. Davis.*
5. Jacob M. Kunkel.
6. Thomas F. Bowie.

VIRGINIA.
1. M. R. H. Garnett.
2. J. L. Millson.
3. John S. Caskie.
4. Wm. O. Goode.
5. Thos. S. Bocock.
6. Paulus Powell.
7. Wm. Smith.
8. C. J. Faulkner.
9. John Letcher.
10. Sherrard Clemens.
11. A. G. Jenkins.
12. A. Edmundson.
13. G. W. Hopkins.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. H. M. Shaw.
2. Thomas Ruffin.
3. Warren Winslow.
4. I. O'B. Branch.
5. *John A. Gilmer.*
6. Alfred M. Scales.
7. Burton Craige.
8. Thomas S. Clingman.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. John McQueen.
2. W. Porcher Miles.
3. Lawrence M. Keitt.
4. Milledge L. Bonham.
5. James L. Orr.
6. Wm. W. Boyce.

GEORGIA.
1. James L. Seward.
2. M. J. Crawford.
3. *R. P. Trippe.*
4. L. J. Gartrell.
5. A. R. Wright.
6. James Jackson.
7. *Joshua Hill.*
8. A. H. Stevens.

ALABAMA.
1. James A. Stalwarth.
2. E. S. Shorter.
3. James F. Dowdell.
4. Sydney Moore.
5. George S. Houston.
6. W. R. W. Cobb.
7. J. L. M. Curry.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. L. Q. C. Lamar.
2. Reuben Davis.
3. Wm. Barksdale.
4. O. R. Singleton.
5. J. A. Quitman.

LOUISIANA.
1. *Geo. Eustis, Jr.*
2. Miles Taylor.
3. Thos. Green Davidson
4. J. M. Sandige.

TENNESSEE.
1. A. G. Watkins.
2. *H. Maynard.*
3. Samuel A. Smith.
4. John H. Savage.
5. *Charles Ready.*
6. George W. Jones.
7. John V. Wright.
8. *F. K. Zollicoffer.*
9. J. D. C. Atkins.
10. Wm. T. Avery.

KENTUCKY.
1. Henry C. Burnett.
2. Samuel O. Peyton.
3. *W. L. Underwood.*
4. A. G. Talbott.
5. Joshua H. Jewett.
6. John M. Elliott.
7. *Humphrey Marshall.*
8. James B. Clay.
9. John C. Mason.
10. J. W. Stevenson.

OHIO.
1. George H. Pendleton.
2. W. S. Grosbeck.
3. *Lewis D. Campbell*, (contested)
4. *M. H. Nichols.*
5. *Richard Mott.*
6. J. R. Cockerill.
7. *Aaron Harlan.*
8. *Benjamin Stanton.*
9. L. W. Hutch.
10. Joseph Miller.
11. *Valentine B. Horton.*
12. S. S. Cox.
13. *John Sherman.*
14. *Philemon Bliss.*
15. Joseph Burns.
16. C. B. *Pompkins.*
17. William Lawrence.
18. *Benjamin F. Leiter.*
19. *Edward Wade.*
20. *Joshua R. Giddings.*
21. *J. A. Bingham.*

INDIANA.
1. W. J. Niblack.
2. Wm. H. English.
3. James Hughes.
4. James B. Foley.
5. *David Kilgore.*
6. James M. Gregg.
7. John G. Davis.
8. *James Wilson.*
9. *Schuyler Colfax.*
10. *Charles W. Case.*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

ILLINOIS.
1. *E. B. Washburne.*
2. *J. F. Farnsworth.*
3. *Owen Lovejoy.*
4. *Wm Kellogg.*
5. Isaac N. Morris.
6. Thomas L. Harris.
7. A. Shaw.
8. Robert Smith.
9. Samuel A. Marshall.

MISSOURI.
1. *F. P. Blair, Jr.*
2. *T. L. Anderson.*
3. John B. Clark.
4. J. Craig.
5. *S. H. Woodson.*
6. John S. Phelps.
7. Samuel Caruthers.

MICHIGAN.
1. *Wm. A. Howard.*
2. *Henry Waldron.*
3. *David S. Walbridge.*
4. *DeWitt C. Leach.*

IOWA.
1. *Samuel R. Curtis.*
2. *Timothy Davis.*

WISCONSIN.
1. *John F. Potter.*
2. *C. C. Washburne.*
3. *Charles D'Wing Carter.*

ARKANSAS.
1. A. B. Greenwood.
2. Edward A. Warner.

FLORIDA.
1. George S. Hawkins.

TEXAS.
1. Guy M. Bryan.
2. J. H. Reagan.

CALIFORNIA.
1. Charles L. Scott.
2. J. C. McKibben.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

MINNESOTA.—W. W. Kingsbury.
OREGON.—Joseph Lane.
NEW-MEXICO.—M. A. Otero.
UTAH.—John M. Bernhisel.
WASHINGTON.—I. I. Stevens.
KANSAS.—*M. J. Parrott.*
NEBRASKA.—F. Ferguson, (contested.)

The following members have been elected to represent Minnesota upon her admission as a State into the Union: George Becker, W. W. Phelps, and —— Kavanaugh, (all Democrats.)

A murder was committed at Fairfield, S. C., last week. John Player, of Fairfield, was shot and instantly killed by Major Rion, of Winnsboro'. Player had offered an insult to Mrs. Rion, which her husband promptly resented, having first asked an apology, which was rejected. Major Rion stands ready to surrender himself.

In the Worcester Court of Common Pleas on Monday, a burglar was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

The Revolution in Yucatan—Continuance of the War.

From the N. O. Picayune.

By the schooner *Star*, Capt. GAMMON, arrived this morning from Sisal, we have two weeks later advices from Yucatan—to the 14th ult. from Merida, the capital. The political war continued, without any decided success on either side, though it would appear that the advance of the revolutionists had been arrested. Our papers by this arrival, however, are all in the interest of the Government party, and their statements, perhaps, must be received with some caution.

If we are to believe them, indeed, Campeachy itself was, as it were, in a state of siege, the revolutionists having been dislodged from every position on the northern, though they continued still to hold the whole southern coast as far as Laguna. The Government forces took up their position before the town on the morning of the 6th, having driven the enemy from two strong posts in the vicinity, with great slaughter. The advancing army also, by the confession of the commanding officer, from whose official report we copy, lost a large number of killed and wounded.

The same papers contain three other reports from the same officer; the first narrating the successful repulse of a sortie of 100 men on the 8th; the second informing the Commander-in-Chief that fire had been opened on the town on the 9th; the third detailing a "very bloody" engagement on the 10th. In this last the whole besieging force of 1,800 men was engaged; what number of the enemy we are not informed. The Revolutionists were finally driven back into the town in much confusion and with great slaughter.

Commenting on these successes, the *Merida Garantias Sociales*, the Government organ, of the 14th ult., says:

There is still patriotism left in the land. It amounts even in its enthusiasm to heroism, such as that we read of in the days of ancient Greece, and Yucatan will not only yet come safe out of this terrible struggle, but will establish the fortunes of her people anew.

The Government itself, however, does not seem to feel this degree of confidence. A proclamation by Governor BARRERA in the same paper speaks of the struggle as still a very doubtful one. Among other things he complains of the uneasiness of the Federal Government, which had not as yet taken sides with either party. The Governor intimates pretty clearly his intention to assume dictatorial power. CONSORT'S Government, doubtless, sympathizes with the revolutionists.

In the meantime the Indian barbarians continue their depredations everywhere. Among others, the town of Chikinconot had been invaded, sacked, and all the inhabitants, like those of Tekax, massacred. "The scene," says a proclamation over the signature of a large number of citizens of Merida, "was too horrible to describe, and has struck terror into the hearts of all."

Obituary.

Señor Miguel T. Tolon, formerly editor of a Spanish paper in this City, and one of the leading spirits among the Cuban patriots, died in Cuba a few weeks since. Mr. Tolon was a native of Matanzas, and in politics always sympathized with the Liberal Party. For the part he took in the Lopez enterprise he was banished from Cuba, and the greater part of his term of exile was spent in the United States. Through the influence of his wife's family he was permitted to return to Cuba, and not long since resumed his residence in the Island. He had just returned from a trip to the North for his health when a fatal illness seized him. Mr. Tolon was a gentleman of considerable literary acquirements, and has produced some creditable verses.

Mr. Wm. E. West, the artist, died at Nashville on the 2d inst. Among his works was a portrait of Lord Byron, said to be the best in existence. Most of Mr. West's life was passed in Europe.

Mr. C. H. F. Moring, Consul of the Hanseatic Towns and Hanover, at Boston, died in that city on Saturday.

The Boston *Journal* says of steamships at that port: "Although some very fine steamers have from time to time been constructed in Boston, yet the business of building such vessels upon the largest scale cannot be said to be permanently carried on among us."

Daniel Mahan, an Irishman and a drunken fellow, is in prison in Albany for having beaten his wife nearly to death. He is held to await the result of the injuries he inflicted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, at old rates. Pearls, $5 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited request, at unchanged figures. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of Coffee in first hands to-day, 108,397 pkgs.; including 85,936 bags Rio, 9,205 Maracaibo, 9,409 mats Java, 265 bags do.; 2,009 bags St. Domingo, 912 Laguayra, and 650 Ceylon. 4,200 bags of Rio, per *Anna*, are advertised to be sold by auction to-morrow, the 11th inst. The stock of Coffee in Baltimore, yesterday, comprised about 58,000 bags.

COTTON—The small lots arriving find ready purchasers at about 12¾c. for middling Upland; 13c. for do. Gulf; and proportionate rates for other grades, ₱ lb.

FISH—The market is dull, and prices are heavy and languid for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is active and advancing. Sales 14,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 80@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales 850 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 10@$6 40 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour continues depressed and languid. The transactions include 1,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at from $5 10@$7 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $3 50@$5 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The supply is light. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.; $3 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 70 bbls. of Currants, prime quality, at 10c. ₱ lb., and 160 half kegs Malaga Grapes ("Clemens") at $2@$3 85, cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant, and being actively sought after, prices favor factors. Sales 49,000 bushels, including fair ordinary White Canadian at $1 33; poor to fair Red Western at 92c.@$1 17½; ordinary to choice White Southern at $1 33@$1 55; and fair to good Red Southern at $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is improving, sales having been effected of 23,000 bushels, at 70c. for mixed Western, delivered; 76c. for interior White Southern; and 80c. for prime Yellow do. ₱ bushel. 1,600 bushels new crop White Corn, of first quality, were received and sold in Norfolk, Virginia, last Wednesday, at 75c. ₱ bushel. About 5,500 bushels Rye were disposed of to-day at 72c@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are moderately dealt in, and are worth 32c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 25c.@45c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 33c.@37c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 8 and 9.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal
Flour, bbls	21,332	4,660
Wheat, bushels	182,087	100,932
Corn, bushels	28,708	31,085
Oats, bushels	17,097	13,704
Barley, bushels	440	——
Rye, bushels	165	——

Dunkirk Breadstuff Receipts During October.

Flour, bbls	47,677
Wheat, bushels	17,938
Corn, bushels	4,757

BAY—With less extensive receipts and sales, we have to report no important change in prices. We quote Bale at from 45c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.; Loose at from 60c.@87½c. ₱ 100 lbs., and $12@$15 ₱ ton; and Salt Hay at from 30c.@40c. ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in light supply and demand, including bale, at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.; and bundle at $2 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 sheaves. Bale Hay was selling in Portland, Me., on the 9th inst., at $11@$13 ₱ ton. In Baltimore, on the 9th, Hay was very scarce and in good demand, bringing very freely $16@$18 ₱ ton or bale, and $12@$15 for Loose Hay. Straw was selling at $17 for Rye, and $16@$12 ₱ ton for Wheat. In Alexandria, Va., on the 9th, Bale Hay was selling 62½c.@75c. ₱ cwt. In Mobile, on the 5th, there was a dull market for Hay, holders awaiting better prices. Some 200 bales remained in the Bay unsold. Sales had been made at 90c.@$1 ₱ cwt. from wharf, and $1 25 from store, at retail.

HOPS—Are rather more sought after, and are steady at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet at old figures.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LIME—Rockland, 75c.@80c. for common and $1@$1 05 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@27½c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and heavy. Spirits Turpentine is less sought after and it can be procured at 39c.@40c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS.—Linseed is in moderate request, and is worth 59c.@61c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are dull, and generally nominal in value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving. Sales, 470 bbls., in lots, at $19 75 for Mess; $18 25 for Thin Mess; $17 for Prime Mess, and $16@$16 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand, at 10¾c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon 10c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 550 bbls. fair to choice, at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 240 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for old repacked Western Mess; $14 for new do.; $11@$13 for old extra Western do.; $15 for new do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$25 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $13@$16 ₱ bbl. The stock of Beef in the New-Orleans Inspection warehouses, on the 21 inst., was only 256 bbls. of all kinds. Butter is in demand and is steady at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9c., for common to choice, ₱ lb. The British Government contracts for Pork and Beef have been partially secured by New-York and Philadelphia packers, the following tenders having been made through Messrs. A. & T. NESBITT, and accepted by the Commissioners of the Admiralty: By VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, and TUNIS VAN BRUNT, of New-York, 1,250 tcs. of Navy Pork at £3 19s. ₱ tc., 1,250 tcs. do. do. at £3 4s., 1,930 bbls. Navy Pork at £5 14s. ₱ bbl.; and 1,000 do. do. £3 19s. By J. T. ALBURGER & Co., of Philadelphia, 1,500 tcs. Navy Beef at £8 5s., 1,200 bbls. do. do. £5 12s. 6d. Other contracts are represented as having been made by parties in this City, part of them at lower figures than the foregoing.

RICE—Continues quiet, yet steady at $3@$4 for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in good request at uniform rates. Sales 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. In Savannah, on the 6th inst., a cargo of Muscovado Sugar was sold by auction. At the opening of the sale but little disposition to buy was manifested. As the sale progressed the bidding became more spirited and the entire cargo sold at the following prices: 140 hhds. at 5⅛c.@7 5-16c., 10 tcs. at 7¼, and 50 bbls. at 7⅜c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs. Prime, part at 9¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There are hardly any sales going on from first hands. Jobbers are more busy than they have been for some time, which may lead soon to a better demand. Sales since Friday, 38 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12½c., and 43 bbls. Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 22c.@22½c., closing at about 22c. ₱ gallon; 37 puncheons Cuba Rum were sold by auction at 47½c.@54c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk and buoyant. For Liverpool—Cotton, ½d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; and heavy goods, 20s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 10—1 P. M.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 27th ult. With a good demand for shipment to Great Britain, together with a fair inquiry for Spain, prices have advanced in the fortnight 20c. ₱ bbl. The market has been well supplied.

WHEAT—The demand has continued good since my last for export to Great Britain, as well as for milling; a few purchases have likewise been made for shipment to Spain. Of Western Red Spring, the supply has been large; prices of Chicago have receded 4c. ₱ bushel; in other descriptions some fluctuations have been experienced.

INDIAN CORN—In small supply and moderate request. Western Mixed, 75c.@76c. ₱ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel. Liverpool, Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel. Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d. ₱ bushel. Havre, Flour, 50c.@60c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½c. ₱ bushel. Antwerp, Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d. ₱ bushel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOMETHING TO READ.

CANONBURY HOUSE,

BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

A new novel by this popular author. Price 50 cents. F. BRADY, Publisher, No. 12 Ann-st.

ANOTHER NEW AMUSEMENT FOR GIRLS. PAPER FLOWERS and HOW TO MAKE THEM. No. 1 just published, and sold by all Booksellers. Trade supplied by WM. L. JONES, No. 152 6th-av.; CLARK AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row. Country Trade supplied by DEXTER & BRO., Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 14th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO fifteen minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family at No. 11 Hillary-st., near Fulton.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 43 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS now offered for purchasing the business and connections of the oldest Episcopal book establishment in the United States. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this favorable opening for safe and profitable investment, will address Box No. 150 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable noin-cumbered real estate, pleasantly contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,578 Post-Office.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—TO the solicitation of my friends and the electors of the District, I respectfully announce that I am a candidate for reelection as Alderman of the First Aldermanic District.

WM. WILSON,
Alderman 1st Ward.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of toys, fancy goods, Yankee notions, &c., for cash, at No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. This large and well-selected stock (recently imported) is now offered at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. This stock consists of French, German, English and domestic toys, games, musical instruments, China vases, figures and ornaments, bronzes, perfumery, dressing-cases, ladies' work boxes, reticules, porte-monaies, purses, sole and calf snuff boxes, meerschaum pipes, more than the usual variety of fancy goods, which will be sold to cash buyers at less than auction prices. EDWARD HEN,
Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Applications are daily made to this Association for assistance by families that never before required aid.

The Association are in need of funds to carry on its operations, and the amount required this season will be much larger than ever before. We therefore bespeak for the collectors, who are now about entering upon their duties, a cordial reception and a liberal response. In the meantime such as can forward their contributions immediately will confer a favor by leaving the amount with Hon. GEORGE HALL, President; T. H. SANFORD, Treasurer, or the General Agent, LUTHER EAMES, at the office, No. 89 Hicks-st.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 388 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver on the premises their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from

Pier foot of 22d-st., North River,
Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River,

at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburg. Pier foot of Cross Dock, near Thayer-st., Williamsburg; and Pier foot of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS.—The subscriber is prepared to build steam-carriages which will run from 10 to 15 miles per hour on McAdamized plank or other hard roads.

One now in use, weighing 2,700 lbs., water and fuel included, will ascend grades 250 feet per mile, carrying 4,500 lbs. of freight or passengers. Expense for fuel not more than 10 cents per hour.—RICHARD DUDGEON.

Refers to M. W. Baldwin & Co., Locomotives, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Stillman, Engineer, No. 13 Broadway, New-York; E. P. Gould, Superintendent New-York Locomotive Works.

Communications addressed to E. LYON,
No. 469 Grand-st., New-York.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOLLAIER & CO., Havana, Proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by U. S. Mail Steamer CAHAWBA, on the 12th of November instant. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, OF RESPECTable parentage, is in want of a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of children; has good City reference; also, by a neat, tidy German girl, as experienced seamstress, understands embroidery, cutting and fitting children's clothing, would go a short distance in the country. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND economical woman, with the best of reference, a situation to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, does up linen in style, is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Is not afraid to work for a large family, in City or country. Will accept of moderate wages. Call on J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, ACTIVE man as groom, or groom and coachman; one who has experience from the earliest period of life, which will be seen by testimonials and reference from highly respectable families, and will be found both trustworthy and obliging. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddle store, or at the *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT TIDY GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as general servent; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, does up shirts neatly; her niece, a girl of 18, makes herself useful as chambermaid and waitress, sews neatly, is fond of children, and quick at the needle. They will take $6 each, in city or country. Call at No. 21e East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; is a good sewer, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Call for three days, if not engaged, at No. 52 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, AGED 30, of experience and respectability, wishes to supervise in a small family, or as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to the care of young children in a widower's family; understands family sewing, &c. Small remuneration required. Best of City reference given. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair, cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, do un fine muslins and flute; no objection to the care of a child, to go South or to Europe; has traveled there, and understands French; has the very best City reference. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or for washing, ironing and fluting. Has long and satisfactory references from the first families in New-York, where she lived a number of years. Is a good nurse in sickness. Address No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for five days.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse, seamstress, or as lady's maid. Has no objection to travel. She can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 308 4th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT MODERATE WAGES in the City or country, as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as laundress; as a first-class cook; as chambermaid and laundress; as chambermaid and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 726 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman; one who is fully competent to do all kinds of family sewing; also understands dressmaking; would have no objection to do chamberwork; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY SCOTCH YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework, in a small private family. Can produce the best of reference. Is obliging and willing to give satisfaction to her employer in any capacity. Call at No. 101 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion for a most excellent Protestant young woman either as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, or nurse;

AUCTION SALES.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c., &c.
F. NASH, Auctioneer.
THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Cabinet Warerooms of Messrs. BROWN & ABBOTT, No. 494 Broadway, A rare chance for great bargains. A rare chance for great bargains. A rare chance for great bargains.
For particulars see *Herald*.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at
NIBLO'S
On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK.
The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY DECORATIONS, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, IMPORTED FRENCH MANTEL MIRRORS, LIBRARY, WINES, MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, THIRTY TONS COAL, &c.
WESTCOTT & LINDSLAY, General Auctioneers, office No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the magnificent furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the first-class private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors from 7th-av. The entire catalogue will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, for cash, and embraces a very large and costly collection of first-class parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, valuable library, works of art, &c., such as is seldom offered through this medium of sale, to be sold regardless of cost. A deposit will be required of every purchaser; goods to be removed immediately from the house, for which purpose reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods if desired. Catalogues will be ready at the house early on the morning of sale.
Consists in part of two imported French mantel mirrors mounted in ormolu, three elegant pier-mirrors, cost $200 each; three magnificent carved suites rosewood parlor furniture, in three-colored brocade, with slip covers; medallion Axminster carpets, two full statuary-top etageres, with mirror fronts; Turkish and reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry; elegant pearl inlaid rosewood piano-forte, used but four months; silk and lace curtains; mirror shelf sofa-lounges, mounted in ormolu, costly painted vases, marble groups, with a valuable collection of large and rare paintings on canvas and glass, richly framed; French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, corner etageres, Egyptian top, centre pier and sofa tables; mirror-front rosewood wardrobes, two pleuthi secretary bookcases, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, &c., all in walnut to match, in solid rosewood; full suite in silk velvet, Turkish lounges, rosewood sofas, French chairs, imported Geneva clocks, 22 elegant hair mattresses, elegant bedding, extension dining-table, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver, French China, ruby and crystal cut glass; ivory and silver cutlery, &c., with large quantities not enumerated of parlor and chamber furniture. Commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
HERTS & WILLIAMS SELL, ON THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, in the Gallery over the sale-room, No. 5½ Fine-st.—Assignees' sale of over sixty thousand dollars worth of magnificent diamond jewelry, gold and silver watches, by most celebrated makers, rich gold jewelry, rings, pins, bracelets, studs, sleeve-buttons, vest and fob chains, elegant silver ware. French fancy goods in great variety, silver-plated show cases, fire-proof jeweler's safe, &c. Descriptive catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale. By order of assignees.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY A special sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Regular sale TO-MORROW (Thursday). Auction sales every day. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

E. D. SEELY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—E. D. SEELY, Auctioneer, will offer for sale the entire stock of furniture of Mrs. P. HEUBURGER, No. 449 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock consists of well-made mahogany and plain parlor, bedroom, dining and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, &c., which will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 22 Nassau-st.
WILL LEEDS & CO. AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine, large bay horse, short tail, about 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind, and gentle in all harness, about 6 years old. Also, a single-horse barouche, very handsome, lined with morocco, in perfect order, and very little used. Also, a set of single harness.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF T. GILBERT & CO.'S well-known Pianos will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th, damaged by fire at No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal, now on sale and exhibition, embracing every variety.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 9 Broad-st.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &C.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, a No. 31 Crosby-st., 12 horses suitable for all purposes, 1 carriage, 10 new and second-hand wagons, double and single harness, blankets, &c., for cash. N. B.—Regular sales at the above stables every Monday and Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR AUCTION sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising [illegible] shares Tradesmen's Bank, Mercantile, Mutual Insurance and Louisiana State Stocks.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen to confer with the Governors of the Alms-House and the officers of the several Philanthropic Institutions relative to making provision for the unemployed of our city, will meet on Friday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at which time the Governors of the Alms House, the Representatives of the several charitable institutions and citizens who take an interest in the matter, are respectfully invited to attend.
WILLIAM TUCKER, SOLOMON BANTA, M. L. HARRIS, } Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on FRIDAY, 13th November, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the subject of purchasing property on Ward's Island. All persons interested are requested to attend.
WILLIAM MASON, WILLIAM COULTER, JAS. GRIFFITHS, } Committee on Lands & Places

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the payment of doctor's bills for medical service rendered at the several Station-houses.
WM. WILSON, PETER MONAGHAN, HIRAM CORWIN. } Committee on Police.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Supervisors relative to the purchase of the Glass Ballot Boxes, will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., to make inquiry in relation to the purchase of said boxes. All parties interested are requested to attend.
WM. WILSON, THOS. McSPEDON, WM. TUCKER, } Special Committee.

MASONIC.—THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF Metropolitan Lodge No. 273 F. and A. M., will be celebrated in Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion a choice and very select programme of entertainments will be presented. The Masonic Fraternity, with their lady friends, are respectfully invited to attend the celebration. By order,
LOUIS F. MINARD, W. M.
JOHN SHEVILLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 61st st. and 3d-av.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—LECTURE BY J. H. WAINWRIGHT on *The Sea and Sailor of Antiquity*, for the benefit of this testimonial, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents. May be obtained of the Committee, or at the Mercantile and Society Libraries.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TAPHAM & BROTHERS, No. 23 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

RAILROAD IRON.—1,000 TONS NEW-YORK and Erie pattern, fifty-six pounds per linear yard—Crawshay's make—in Bond, for sale by
THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. HONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. County Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.
Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.
We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.
THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of the organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.
TRUSTEES.
Chas. H. Russell, Denning Duer, Fred. A. Delano, Danl. B. Fearing, John Steward, Jr., Joseph Howland, Wm. H. Russell, Robert B. Minturn, Danl. D. Smith, Aug. C. Downing, Reuben Withers, Fred. G. Foster, Gaz. B. Lamar, Edw. C. Center, Pelog Hall, Wm. B. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone, N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Sam. V. Hoffman, Isaac Townsend, J. M. Waterbury, Jacob Anthony, Jr. James Warren, Wm. H. Clary, J. P. G. Bussy, Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray, M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.
N. T. CARRYL, EDW. LEARNED, T. M. NIVEN, JNO. C. MALLORY, WM. POLLOCK, JAMES M. MOTLEY, DANIEL R. JONES, Directors.

PEQUONNOCK BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at one per cent. at the exchange and banking-office of BENJ. F. MANIERE, No. 220 Broadway, under the Museum. Also, by Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Brokers, No. 25 Wall-st.; and by Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 162 Nassau-st.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 69 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank are required to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Ira Harris, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Bank of Hornellsville, and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 26th day of October, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York; and all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same, in writing and in detail, to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
SELAH SQUIRES, Receiver.
H. M. BARNARD, Attorney for Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued by J. TRELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2y W

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. DUXION, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 0 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:05 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857, Leave New-York for Boston and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
W. HODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 32d-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $130 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and may be addressed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 336 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 9 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., reopens Sept. 7. His assistant teacher and a teacher of gymnastics; persons, as far as possible taught in small classes. A primary department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S book store, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 532 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH—Regular charge $10. Pupils will have until the 1st of February to take their lessons. Private instruction given. Apply this day or evening. Copy books for sale.
GOLDSMITH, No. 382 Broadway.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth scholastic year on Monday, Sept. 14.
CEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO 81 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons.
J. H. TYNG.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 28 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS assistant in a small boarding-school for boys, a few miles from the City; must be a good disciplinarian. Will be expected to take charge of classes in French and Latin. Will also teach a few English classes. Salary for the Winter moderate. Address stating terms TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY, WELL QUALIfied to give instruction to a young lady in the higher branches of French and English may hear of employment for a portion of her time at a moderate compensation by addressing J. M., box No. 997 Post-Office. The best of reference required.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No object on to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A VISITING GOVERNESS TO INstruct two young misses in the English branches, French and music. Satisfactory references required. Address No. 289 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 11th inclusive.
SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.
By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, J. H. PRESTON, } La Farge Buildings.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3.	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29.	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck, every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 300f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 ... 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 ... 1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24 ... 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, S

THE UNEMPLOYED.

[Continued from First Page.]

receive the names and make the necessary entries, and the Committee can make the proper inspection and inquiry into each case. 4. Every citizen who has a surplus dollar must pay it to the Treasurer of the Ward organization, to create a fund for relieving the *immediate* necessities of the unemployed. 5. The Inspectors to strike each relief by entering opposite each name the amount so given, the party signing his or her name upon its receipt. 6. Requisitions for laborers from the Central Park Commissioners, or from any other of the public works to be made upon Ward organizations, whose duty it shall be to designate the persons most in need of work. By such a system all could have an equal chance, and there could be no reasonable complaint of unfairness or partiality. Four Wards, viz., the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth, have already been organized upon this plan. Without its adoption, or something like it, the Central Park Commissioners apprehend that their announcement of work for the unemployed would have the effect of drawing to the City an immense crowd of laborers, anxious to have a hand in the job—and so make matters worse than before.

Councilmen's Committee on Central Park.

The adjourned meeting of this Committee was ordered for 2 P. M., yesterday. At that hour the only occupants of the Council chamber were about 100 policemen, who were amusing themselves as best they could, sometimes watching from the windows the movements of a crowd of young rowdies in the Park. Half past two arrived, still the Chairman and his associates came not. "Dinner or blood," exclaimed one of the more facetious of the guardians of the peace. Presently Councilman WAUGH entered with two of his associates and took their seats.

David H. Hart was the first witness: Had been appointed by the Commissioners as Clerk to the Commission; those employed at the Central Park are paid under direction of the Treasurer; from the reports of the Chief-Engineer, (which he had read,) thinks that six or seven hundred men had been employed, but could not say for how long; thinks it was for more nearly sixty days than one that the above number had been employed; does not know of different names being placed on the pay roll; the Commissioners had received one communication from the Common Council; the press of business formed the reason why no answer had been forwarded or action taken; had heard remarks, but did not feel at liberty to state what they were; the Bank of Commerce had part of the Central Park bonds, and all the money was used that was drawn from that bank; the balance of cash belonging to the Commission now in the bank is probably $5,000; presumes the money has been spent that has been thus far appropriated; does not know whether men from Westchester or Staten Island have been employed in the Park; there has been no estimate made and brought to the Board as to intended outlays during the next few months; is not in his capacity as clerk upon his own responsibility in the habit of showing any petition or petitions to members of the Common Council or others; has copied petitions that have been forwarded; to his knowledge, no member of the Common Council has attempted to exact any remuneration or consideration from any member of the Commission; witness said he was not bound to answer questions which interfered with his duty, and therefore should not answer such questions as were beyond his direct knowledge.

John A. Bagley was the First Assistant Engineer at Central Park. Is not now employed there, having resigned a few days ago; has received only 2 months' pay; had presented his bill for the month of October; the Commissioners did not refuse to pay, but held they were not responsible for the amount from Jan. 1 to 28th July.

Mr. J. B. Bacon, addressing the Committee, said that he would avoid repetition and endeavor to throw additional light by a continuous statement. He had been paid in April last up to Jan. 1. An appropriation of $50,000 had been made; some employes had been paid, but not the engineers, and this without apparent reason. For ten months he had received no money, and had been much distressed; he called upon Mr. Green, the Treasurer; that gentleman promised to call the attention of the Board to the matter; went twice or thrice to the office upon this business; Mr. Green directed Mr. McIntosh to pay the engineers the next day; but Mr. McIntosh said next day that orders had been given not to pay; had been spoken to by a certain party with a proposition to sell out his claim; had been engaged at $1,500 per annum, and was reduced to $1,200 when the work was nearly through, and this without any assigned reason; felt it to be very unjust. When on another occasion he was asked to send in his name and claim, the sum was made out as for $900 per annum, instead of $1,200. Witness remonstrated, but was told that so the Commissioners had ordered. Refused to sign the receipt either as for $1,200, much less as for $900 per annum. Was told he could have the money if he would consent to the reduction. Stated that he would leave the service of the commission rather than submit to such reduction. There could be no mistake as to the pay-roll being made out as for $900—it was the predetermination of Mr. Vielle and others to effect the reduction. Mr. McIntosh stated that by Vielle's orders he had made out the pay-roll as for $900. The next morning after certain proceedings at the Board of Councilmen inquiring why salaries were not paid, witness went to the office, and his salary was altered back again to $1,200. Still refused to accept the lower sum. Is convinced that Vielle directed McIntosh to effect and enforce the last reduction. Others were cut down similarly, without any reason, his axeman particularly, who had been paid nothing as yet, because he refused to accept the reduced pay upon the original terms of his engagement. When the resolution of the Common Council came, Mr. Vielle was directed to make out the pay-roll, which he did. In all the conversations witness had with the members of the Board individually, his conclusion was that they were all at loggerheads. The delays, and reductions, and trouble, had been matter of great sorrow, embarrassment and difficulty to him and to others; had been obliged to work much at night, and also on Sundays. A complimentary resolution had been passed to him, but he had stated that he had much rather receive payment for his services than fine words. Witness identified a bill for "stakes" which had been furnished by his axeman. Has brought no suit nor obtained any judgment against the Old Commissioners. Witness desired to call attention to the delay, and to the reductions, which appeared to be without any authority, and also that, only upon the action of the Common Council, had any person been paid.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday, at 2 o'clock, the Chairman stating that legal means would be taken to compel the attendance of the Commissioners, inasmuch as they had not thought proper to attend to the request of the Committee to be present on this occasion.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda on Tuesday afternoon, the President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

Certain persons having forwarded an application for their reinstatement as officers of the Fourth District Prison, Governor TOWNSEND took occasion to state that he was not aware that the Board had taken charge of that prison.

Governor TIEMANN observed that the Governors must accept charge of the prison inasmuch as the law on that subject was imperative.

Governor TOWNSEND denied that the law gave the Common Council any authority over the Board of Governors. He thought that the advice given the Board by Alderman Valentine on the previous evening was simply sheer impertinence. The Board were, in his opinion, quite competent to do their own advising.

Governor TOWNSEND then recited a statement furnished by the architect of the Board, which had been prompted by the publication of some remarks made at a former meeting; it detailed that he had received on an average only about $580 per annum during the past 6 years, and that only about $800 is now due to him. He deemed the resolution that was passed uncalled for and unwarranted.

Governor PINCKNEY said no one had a right to question his motives in submitting the resolution which had been designated as unmerited, except the members of the Board.

Governor TOWNSEND maintained that the services which had been rendered were important, and the remuneration comparatively small.

Governor TOWNSEND brought up the report of the Committee on Finance, with a few remarks on the effort that had been made to meet the condition of the tax-payers at this juncture.

The Committee on Supplies and Finance, to whom was referred the communication of A. C. FLAGG, Esq., Comptroller, for estimate of expenditure for the Almshouse Department for the year 1858, respectfully report: That they have given this important subject the consideration that a tax-ridden and embarrassed community have a right to require from those who have assumed the responsible position as disbursers of public money required by the law organizing this Department. The Board have always felt that they have faithfully performed the trust reposed in them, and never before have they deemed it necessary to exercise such *severe* economy as is now apparent should govern every department in the City, and to aid in preserving the value of property, which must inevitably be seriously depreciated without a great reduction in the expenses of the City government.

The Hospitals, Almshouses, Prisons, Workhouse, Children's Nursery, Infants' Departments, Colored Home, Colored Orphan Asylum, Out-Door Poor, &c.—in all 17 organizations—of which the last named relieved upwards of 50,000 persons, in 1856, draw their support through the Board of Governors.

In all large cities well and economically-governed institutions similar to those above-named make up the largest item of their expenses. This City is an exception, the number of persons now supported in our institutions at the public expense being 7,316.

No calculation can be made on receiving anything from the Commissioners of Emigration, although we cannot conceive a more equitable, legal or just claim than the City has upon that commission for the support of lunatics, vagrants and paupers chargeable upon them, they having ample means for this purpose. The claim now amounts to upwards of $60,000.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that application be made for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (less $34,800—estimated receipts) as the amount to be raised for the support and government of the Almshouse Department for the year 1858. Your Committee have suspended action on the amount that will be required for buildings, as it is calculated that the amount unexpended at the close of the year of the appropriation for 1857 will be sufficient for that purpose, and then specific appropriations can be made from that fund when the same is fully ascertained.

The accompanying detailed estimate of expenditures for the year 1858 is submitted, and the following comparative statement is presented of the amount raised by taxation for the year 1857, and the amount required to be raised in the year 1858:

Amount required for 1857	$718,600
Add for deficiency of 1851, omitted in Tax Levy of 1855, by inadvertence of the Comptroller, and added to that of 1857, to reimburse the City Treasury	125,000—843,800
Amount required to be raised by tax for 1858	605,000
Less am't to be raised by tax in 1858	$238,800

And an actual reduction of $113,800 for the support of the Department for 1858.

Your Committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the Committees on Finance and Supplies be accepted and adopted, and that the same be signed by the President and Secretary and transmitted to the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Board of Councilmen, Mayor and Comptroller, as the amount required by the Board of Governors for the support and Government of the Almshouse Department for the year 1858, in accordance with section 25 of "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
WILLIAM T. PINCKNEY,
Committee on Finance.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
BENJ. F. PINCKNEY,
P. G. MOLONEY,
Committee on Supplies.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1858.

Barley	$50
Beans	200
Beef, fresh	55,000
Beef, salt	8,000
Boats, Repairs, &c., for Ferry	500
Bread, extra	2,000
Brooms and Brushes	1,000
Buildings, Repairs of	8,000
Butter	4,500
Candles	50
Cartage of Fuel to Out-Door Poor	7,000
Charcoal	250
Cheese	100
Children's Nursing	11,000
Children, Expenses of Stray	250
Cleaning and Office Expenses	400
Coal and Expenses—Institutions and Out-door Poor	50,000
Coal and Expenses—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, Out-door Poor	5,000
Coffee, Cocoa, &c.	2,800
Colored Home Paupers	12,000
Colored Orphan Asylum	6,000
Combs	200
Crackers	1,250
Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware	850
Croton Water Expenses	3,000
Donations to Out-door Poor	27,500
Donations to Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards	3,000
Drugs and Medicines	11,000
Dry Goods for Clothing of all inmates, Blankets, &c.	35,000
Eggs for Hospitals	1,200
Farming Implements	200
Feeding Paupers and Prisoners	100
Fish	1,200
Flour	50,000
Furniture	1,000
Garden Seeds, &c.	200
Gas-Light and Fixtures	2,500
Groceries, small	200
Hardware, Iron, Steel, &c.	7,000
Hats and Caps	600
Hay, Grain, Feed and Straw	8,000
Hire, extra	5,000
Ice	2,000
Lard	250
Leather and Findings	12,000
Lime	1,000
Live Stock	500
Lumber, Coffins, Coal Boxes	7,500
Malt and Hops	150
Manure	2,000
Marketing for Hospitals	1,000
Masons' Materials	4,000
Meal	6,000
Medical Attendance	250
Milk	13,000
Miscellaneous	4,000
Molasses	9,000
Mutton	6,500
Oil, Camphene, Lamps, &c.	4,500
Onions	50
Paints, Oil, Glass, &c.	3,000
Payment in lieu of Board at Lunatic Asylum	2,250
Plumbing	2,500
Pork, salt	3,000
Postage	200
Potatoes	4,000
Powder and Safety-fuse	800
Refreshments, official and other visitors	4,000
Rice	7,000
Rope, Twine, &c.	800
Salaries	135,000
Salt	400
Sand, white	250
Shoes	1,000
Soap	6,500
Spices	150
Starch	250
Stationery, Printing, &c.	4,000
Steamboat	6,000
Stoves, Ranges, &c.	1,000
Subscription to Newspapers, Advertising, &c.	400
Sugar	8,000
Surgical Instruments	500
Sweeping Chimneys	300
Tea	4,500
Tin and Copper-ware	100
Tobacco and Snuff	1,000
Transportation of Paupers	2,000
Transportation of Prisoners	1,850
Vehicles, Harness, &c.	1,000
Vinegar	1,500
Wages of Mechanics	4,000
Wages of Inmates of Workhouse	600
Wine, Alcohol, Brandy, &c., for Hospitals	6,000
Wood	3,000
Wooden Ware	500
Total	$625,000

Estimated Receipts, $20,000.

"Or such substitutes for the same as the Board of Governors may from time to time deem for the general good government of the affairs under their jurisdiction."

There are 7,346 persons now in the various institutions under the care of the Board, showing an increase of 97 as compared with last week, and an increase of 1,560 as compared with this date last year.

The American Industrial Society.

A public meeting of the American Industrial Society was held in Hope Chapel on Tuesday evening. But *forty-seven* persons were present, of whom about one-third were ladies. Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE was called to the Chair at 7½ o'clock. A list of Vice-Presidents of the Executive Committee of the American Industrial Society was read, it was headed by the name of Mr. W. F. HAVEMEYER.

The President confessed he was disappointed at the thinness of the meeting. But he was not discouraged, for very important results had originated in small beginnings. The object of the American Industrial Association was set forth in the second article of its constitution, which stated that one of its objects was to protect by all legal means the interests of the laboring classes. Mr. HOXIE read the article at length, and stated that he had received a letter from Gen. JOHN A. DIX, (who was expected to be present to address the meeting, but he had been unavoidably detained.

Mr. COOK was then introduced to the audience. He read an address containing material in accurate accordance with the advice which has been so repeatedly reiterated in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The lecturer alluded to efforts to induce the starving poor in our seaboard cities to move off to the broad acres of the inland West. To stay at home in idleness was unmanly. The Society would join the workingmen in any appeals to the Executive of New-York to proceed actively with the City improvements. He advised young men to apply at the office of the Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-street, but to secure previously from some respectable citizen a testimonial of character. The Society would then furnish the traveler with some facilities for pedestrian travel. Those who would avail themselves of this privilege would find that if they were not "loafers," they could always secure a supper, a bed, a breakfast, a job at wood-chopping, each night and morning on their journey Westward. A hard Winter was before the poor and honest laboring man, but the rich were sufficiently ready to yield due assistance to all who were evidently disposed to help themselves. The speaker begged the workingmen to exercise patience and due religious feeling, and to recognize a providential as well as a chastening hand in the scenes of trial through which they were passing. It was then resolved that this meeting approve of the address just read, and desire that the American Industrial Association will adopt measures to insure it a wide circulation. The resolution was carried.

A notification was given of 50 families in New-York requiring good household help. It was stated that laborers were in much demand in the Western States.

Mayor Wood and the Public Peace.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your note of this date calling my attention to the procession of workingmen in Wall-street, and of their occupancy of the front of the Merchants' Exchange. I acted at once upon your suggestion, but found they had left the place before my messenger arrived.

Whilst I regret that the persons, composing these processions, have thought proper to take this course in making their wants known, I do not participate in the apprehension of some, that the public peace is thereby jeopardied, or private property endangered; not indeed that riot will ensue. I do not doubt my ability to prevent the one, and to protect the other, under a far more serious state of things than has yet occurred.

That great destitution already exists among the laboring classes of New-York, cannot be denied, and that many honest and worthy men feel keenly the want of their usual means of subsistence, is also apparent to me from daily observation; but, that the intelligent workmen of New-York will resort to violence, or attempt depredation upon the property of others, I do not for a moment conceive possible.

If, however, any should so far forget their duty to the laws and government, rest assured that every means at my command shall be exercised, *promptly* and *firmly*. Very truly yours,

(Signed) FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Address of the American Mayoralty Convention.

The following address, introduced by J. N. REYNOLDS, Esq., and signed by the officers, was unanimously adopted by the Convention early on Tuesday morning:

To the American Voters of the City of New-York:

Your Delegates, charged with the duty of presenting a candidate for the office of Mayor, would call your attention to the condition of the City.

By universal consent, this Emporium is worse governed, more scandalously over-taxed, more exposed to outrage and crime, worse robbed by its officeholders, and more completely under the domination of its ruffians, than any other community in the civilized world.

There are emphatically hard times. Trade is almost extinct—debts cannot be collected—property has immensely and suddenly depreciated—rents can hardly be paid—thousands who were lately rich are now bankrupt—and labor in vain seeks employment. Such are the circumstances under which the salaries of City functionaries are from day to day increased. Jobs are brazenly contracted and "put through," and the eight millions of taxes which our City must shoulder this year, is likely to be nine millions next year and ten millions the year after. From our stagnant business and depreciated property, how are such vast sums to be extracted from the people and paid? What hope of improvement can be based on the continuance of FERNANDO WOOD in power?

He has been now three years in office, with a subservient Council. What abuse has he corrected? What wrong righted? What corruption job defeated? What needless expenditure cut off? These questions suggest their own answers. In the minds of all intelligent, good and honest men of all parties, public robbery and FERNANDO WOOD'S rule are but different names for the same thing.

Twice has this audacious demagogue and leader of the bogus branch of the Democracy been chosen Mayor, but never, to the honor of New-York, by a *majority of the votes cast*. He has crept in through the broken ranks of his adversaries. On both occasions we have polled the largest vote against him, but not enough to defeat him. The fault will not be ours if this happens again. We know the man; he was once a member and officer of tolerable standing in our party!

The times, the condition of our City, demands sacrifices and the united efforts of all good citizens; let us show ourselves ready to meet them. Let us, who have twice led the divided hosts opposed to Wood knavery and misrule, now present a candidate worthy of confidence, on whom the whole opposition may honorably unite. No national issue is now involved in this election.

It is a municipal struggle only, between public plunderers and their dupes on one side, and the outrageously plundered and all honest men on the other. Let us show ourselves superior to all selfish considerations, and we may fairly entreat others to follow our example. Where is the fit and faithful citizen, no matter of what party.

Such a man we suggest to you in Hon. JAMES E. OOLEY, late a Democratic Senator in the State Senate. He is an independent and straightforward man, an inflexible foe of public robbery and devoted to the great work of City Reform. Unite with us, Americans, in rallying around him, and you may fairly appeal to all other anti-swindling Electors to do likewise. You may then, with good grace, call on your fellow citizens of all parties to put forth the requisite exertions in the confident hope that these exertions will be crowned by a signal and benificent triumph.

A Chance for a Workman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige an old subscriber by calling attention to the shameful condition of the crossing of Eighth-street in the Sixth-avenue, by which a lady last evening came very near losing her life. The Sixth-avenue Railroad are making some repairs, and have left a pile of cobble stones on the path (for the express purpose, one would suppose, of endangering human life.) On the block just below (Waverley-place) is another "*trap*." The culvert on the edge of the side-walk has a sunken flag, admirably adapted to the spraining of ankles, if not the breaking of necks. Were the people of any European city subject to such shameless imposition on the part of their Municipal officers, they would rise in open rebellion against such infamous contempt of their comfort and safety. At a time like the the present one would suppose it to be the duty of the corporation to furnish the hundreds of starving men with labor, and especially so when there is such an amount of repair needed in our City.

AN INJURED CITIZEN.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The unemployed workmen of the Seventeenth Ward of Philadelphia met on Monday, and after hearing speeches, some pacific and others inflammatory, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, There are many thousands of working hands now out of employment, and consequently unable to procure the necessaries of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we meet together to devise means for our mutual relief, and for the relief of our wives and children.

Resolved, That we will not stand by and hear our children cry for bread without the means to relieve the cravings of hunger, at the time God has blessed our land with a superabundance of all the necessaries of life.

Mr. WILLIAM H. AXE then submitted the following:

Whereas, As Hon. RICHARD VAUX has been the only person amongst the many in this city holding public positions, who has shown a disposition to assist us: therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Mayor of the city, to solicit him to use his influence towards calling a town meeting at an early day, for the purpose of devising some means for relieving the want and distress of the unemployed amongst us.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously agreed to, and the Chairman authorized to appoint the Committee.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10.

$1,000	N.Y. State 6s, '65	103	90	N. Y. Central R.	69
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	500	do	69⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s	85⅛	125	do	69⅛
6,000	Mo. State 6s	72½	100	do	b3 69¼
5,000	do	b3 72½	50	do	b30 69¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	62	40	Hud. River R.	b30 15
5,000	do	s60 61	25	do	15
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	91	117	Mich. Central R.	31
1,000	Har. R.R. 1st M.	59½	50	do	s60 40
1,000	do	60	164	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	16
5,000	Har. R.R. 2d M.	51	50	do	15⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bd.	79	270	do	s3 15⅜
5,000	do	s10 80	100	M.S. & N.I.p'f's.	s60 31⅜
3,000	do	79¾	70	do	32
1,500	do	79⅜	20	do	31⅜
10,000	do	s60 79	70	do	33
8,000	do	s3 80	15	Panama Railroad	77
10,500	do	81	80	Illinois Cen. R. R.	88
9,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 6's	82½	50	do	s10 87
8,000	do	82¾	18	do	88⅛
5,000	do	82	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	66⅜
10,000	Erie R. 3dm. bs. '83	66	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32½
83	National Bank	90	200	do	32¾
5	Bank of Commerce	92	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	69
25	do	91	50	do	68¾
15	American Ex. Bank	85	50	do	s10 68¾
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank	80¼	350	Reading R. R.	35¼
20	Continental Bank	80	100	do	c 35⅛
25	Metropolitan Bank	89	100	do	s10 35¼
77	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99	275	Erie R. R.	13⅜
50	do	s30 98⅛	50	do	s3 13⅜
45	Cumberland C. Co.	6¾	100	do	b10 13⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	85⅛	100	Reading R. R.	b3 35⅛
1,000	do	85⅜	100	do	s10 35⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	100	do	s3 35⅛
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	81⅜	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32½
10,000	do	82	100	do	32⅛
3,000	do	s10 81⅜	200	do	32⅜
2,000	E. R. 3d M. bs '83.	67	258	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	15⅜
8,000	do	66¾	100	do	15⅜
2,000	Har. R.R. 2d Mtg	51	50	Mi. S. & N. I. pref. S	32⅜
500	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	91	50	Panama R. R.	77⅛
20	National Bank	92	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 88
100	Del. & Hud. Cal.	s30 98	30	do	87⅜
50	do	99	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11
23	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	69¼	20	Mil. & Miss. R.	20
50	do	b10 69¾	20	Cin. Ham. & Day. R.	54
50	do	s15 68⅞			

TUESDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

The European Exchanges for the *Persia's* mail to-morrow, closed tamely this afternoon, and London was done at 107½@108 for first-class bills. Francs 5.40@5.25, and dull. The known Specie engagements for the steamer amount to about half a million, but a number of small parcels in English coin, not put up by or known to the Bullion Brokers, may increase the sum total to $700,000. The price of Gold to-day is 100⅜@100½ buyers, 100¼@101 sellers. Some of the Brokers, owing to the dullness or uncertainty of the course of the market, are turning large parcels when inquired for at a trifling difference between the buying and selling terms.

On the Stock Exchange the Bond list was quite strong to-day, particularly for State and Illinois Central issues. The latter touched 82 ₱ cent. Tennessee sixes brought as much as 82, Virginias 85½, Missouris 72½. The Western road shares were slightly depressed in the forenoon, and the dealings were also rather tame in New-York Central, Reading, Erie, &c. But at the close this afternoon, the general market recovered decided firmness, New-York Central advancing to 70½, Erie 14½, Reading 35½ ₱ cent.

It is not settled yet as to how the Country Currency will work after Monday next; but the general opinion is that nearly all the Country Banks will at once arrange to exchange through the Metropolitan Bank at the difference for City funds allowed by law, one quarter of one per cent. making terms with that Bank, as before suspension, for conducting the arrangement. It is certainly desirable this should be made universal among the Country Banks, and being so that every City Bank should continue to take this money on deposit as usual. But the resolutions adopted yesterday make no committal on the subject, while they impose the "request" on the Country to redeem daily at the Metropolitan Bank. The haste with which one of the members of the Clearing-House is reported to have voted in its Board of Directors this morning to pay specie exclusively by the 1st December, without consultation or cooperation, shows that all implied obligations to preserve uniformity of movement, or even decent courtesy, are considered at an end by some few of the Association. It is possible that the report in question is premature.

The Money Market works easy at Bank to borrowers who have the right sort of paper, and the strong showing of the banks this morning gives reasonable assurance of a comfortable supply for all trade purposes through the present month, at least, if not to the first of the new year. The rumor that the Bank of Commerce was about to jump into the resumption of all payments in specie created no particular concern, either way.

The value of the exports of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, for the week ending to-day, was $2,111,469, against $1,493,364 the week ending Nov. 8th last year.

Money Circular for Europe.

TRANSLATION OF THE CIRCULAR OF MARIE & KANZ.

Per Persia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

Our last advices were to the 2d inst. Matters continue to improve. Money is steadily growing more abundant. Stocks again show a heavy advance, which is felt by all classes of securities, but especially bank stocks. The domestic and foreign exchanges likewise show a marked tendency to return to their legitimate level. All that is now required to restore confidence, is to ascertain the full effect of our crisis in Europe, and to arrive at a conclusion to the discussions which are now occupying our banks as to the proper time for resuming specie payments. Our last advices from Liverpool are to the 21 ult., per *Canada*, which brought out $1,200,000 in gold. The next news will announce the effect produced in Europe by the suspensions of our banks and of the three great Railroad Companies, and is awaited with great anxiety. As to the resumption of specie payments by the City Banks, the only thing that complicates the question is the position of the Country Banks of this State, which had, on the 26th September last, only $1,022,000 in specie, against $19,322,000 of circulation and $10,500,000 of deposits. The orders for American Stocks on Foreign account have been considerable for the past month, and have been directed more particularly to State and City Bonds, and to the Shares of a few leading railroad companies, but particularly those of the Illinois Central. State Stocks show a great rise, with active purchases for investment, the sales amounting to $600,000, running chiefly on Missouri, Virginia, New-York and Ohio. Virginias have advanced 6¾; Missouri 4; Tennessee 3; California, 1870, 3; do., 1875, 5; Ohio, 1862, 1; do., 1868, 3; Michigan, 2; North Carolina, 2¾; New-York 5s, 2; do. 6s, 3¾; Indiana 5s, 1; do., 2½, sold at 50; Louisiana at 78; Kentucky, no change. There have been a few small sales United States 6s, 1862, at 105, and 5 ₱ cents., 1868, at 113; but there is hardly any demand, New-York State Stocks being so much lower. City and County Bonds.—The low prices at which this class of securities has been sacrificed during the crisis, have at last attracted the attention of both home and foreign capitalists. We have, therefore, to report quite an active demand and rather large sales, of the leading City Bonds in particular. There have been sales of Brooklyn City 6s at 7 ₱ cent. rise; Chicago 6s and 7s at previous rates; Milwaukee City 7s, Municipal Railroad issues, at very irregular prices; Cincinnati and St. Louis (Municipal Loan) are scarce, and the few on the market are held for advance. County Bonds continue dull. Railroad Boads have, likewise, advanced, the chief rise and most active sales being in Illinois Central Construction and Erie 3d mortgage Bonds. Erie 1st mortgages sold at 100; do., 1883, have advanced 6½; do., 1862, 1; do., 1875 and 1871, without great change. New-York Central 6s, 1¾ higher; do. 7s, 2. Some of the 7s, due 1859, have been sold at 85@87. Illinois Central Construction have advanced 6¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 5; sales of Michigan Southern Sinking Fund at 49. Railroad Shares—We have to report a marked and general advance. The most active have been Erie, Reading, New-York Central and Toledo. Erie has advanced 1½, and Reading 6¼; New-York Central, 4¾; Panama, 5½; Michigan Central, 11; Michigan Southern, 4¼; do. Preferred, 7¾; Illinois Central, 6½; Cleveland and Toledo, 4¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 2¾; Galena and Chicago, 2; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 2; Hudson River, 1; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2; La Crosse and Milwaukee, no change. Money very abundant. Loans on call 7@6 ₱ cent. First-class paper, 12@18 ₱ cent.; second-class names, 24@48—rates being very unsettled. American Gold, ¼@¾ ₱ cent. premium. Exchanges have advanced, but the business is slight. London, 107¾@109; chief business at 107½@108; Francs, 5.30@5.25.

MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.

The tone of the market in general continues to improve. The effect of the accumulation of unemployed capital, which we thought probable, has shown itself during the week, in the increased facility with which loans on call are made, without having much influence, nevertheless, on the discount of paper, which is still regarded with great circumspection by capitalists. The movement of Specie, both from Europe and elsewhere, towards New-York is rapidly strengthening the position of the Banks here, whose metallic reserve now amounts to $16,492,152; and although the present steamer takes out a large sum in coin, the effect on the stock market has been an increased activity and a gradual but steady advance during the past week. The news from England to the 24th October by the *Canada*—which was considered less unfavorable than could have been expected—and the execution of some orders to buy for European account, have contributed to this upward movement. There is no great alteration to notice in the domestic exchanges. State Stocks have been active with a general rise. The principal transactions have been in New-York 5s and 6s at a rise of from 2@4; in Ohio 6s at a rise of 3; in Missouri 6s of 6¾; and in California 7s of 4@5 ₱ cent. City and County Bonds—There has been a slight demand for Milwaukee City (Municipals) and for Brooklyn 6s with an advance in each of from 5@7½ ₱ cent. Railroad Bonds—Illinois Central Constructions were done in moderate amounts at a rise of 11⅜; as also New-York Central 6s and 7s at a rise of 5⅛ and 4¾. Erie 7s of 1883 are in good demand and have risen 7; and the 7s of 1871 ¾ ₱ cent. At private sale there is nothing important to notice. Railroad Shares—The increase of activity is equally marked in these securities, and the rise is general and pretty uniform. Those in which the largest transactions have taken place are Erie, Reading, New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central, Chicago and Rock Island, and Panama. Money is easier for loans on call at 7 ₱ cent. Discounts out of bank are very limited, and the rates remain high and with hardly any change; say from 18@30 ₱ cent.

(Signed,)
DE COPPET & CO.

Plan for an Improved Currency.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great interest you take in the subject of financial reform, manifested by your own able articles on the subject, and by throwing open your columns so liberally to the suggestions of others, induces me to call your particular attention to a system of State currency proposed by Mr. REYNOLDS, of this city, at a meeting of the Boston Board of Trade, on the 4th inst. I inclose the propositions brought forward by that gentleman, and his remarks in explanation thereof. The plan is considered a very sound one here by some of our most experienced merchants, and among others, Mr. REYNOLDS stated that it was approved of by Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, (see Boston *Journal*, Nov. 5,) than whom we have no higher authority here in matters of this kind.

Recommending the inclosed (which, I think, will meet the views of your correspondent "R. H.") to your favorable notice and consideration, as a scheme worthy of being widely disseminated for public discussion at the present time, I am, Sir, yours, most obediently,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The following is the plan to which our correspondent alludes, as presented by Mr. REYNOLDS:

1. That while banks of discount and deposit, if established on sound principles, may be multiplied to any extent with advantage to the public, it is advisable that the business of issuing notes payable on demand should be entirely separate and distinct from other general banking business, and that the power of making and issuing paper money should be withdrawn from banks whose principal business it is to loan money.

2. That the power of furnishing the State with currency should be exercised by the State for the benefit of the public at large, and that the profits on the circulation of bank notes should be applied (after deducting the expenses attendant upon the issue) towards a reduction of the public taxes.

3. That in lieu of the one hundred and seventy-five banks of issue, now existing in the State of Massachusetts, each acting for itself and each furnishing its portion of the currency, there should be but one bank or department of issue, managed by Directors or Commissioners, appointed by the State for account of the public, and that the business of these officers should be confined to the issuing of notes against public securities and gold bullion, without any banking or discounting privileges; these to be left where they now are, with the banks and with individuals.

4. That in establishing the relative proportions between the issues of bank notes and the securities and bullion held by the issue department for their redemption, the perfect convertibility of the bank note into specie at all times should be secured beyond a shadow of doubt, which, it is generally admitted, may be done by holding two-thirds of undoubted securities and one-third of bullion for the amount of notes in circulation. The bank note should be a legal tender anywhere except by the issue department.

5. That the banks of discount and deposit, instead of issuing their own notes as at present, should be furnished with notes by the departments of issue against a deposit of public securities and bullion in the proportions already mentioned, or such others as may be fixed by law; and that, to compensate the banks in part for the loss of the profits on their circulation, they should be relieved from the State tax of one per cent. on their capital.

6. That the usury laws, which are so generally disregarded as to be almost a dead-letter, should be abolished entirely, and the banks, as well as individuals, be at liberty to raise or lower the rate of discount according to circumstances, as is done by the Banks of England and France, the legal rate of interest to remain as heretofore, at 6 per cent., when no other is stipulated.

7. That the accumulation of the public revenue in the hands of Government, whereby large amounts of bullion are liable to be abstracted from the usual channels of trade, tends to produce a contraction of the currency, a pressure upon the money market, and a high rate of interest, resulting in the most disastrous consequences to those who are thus deprived of the usual facilities for carrying on their operations.

REMARKS.

The plan of a single department of issue for furnishing a State with currency is neither novel nor strange; for it has been sanctioned by the most eminent authorities in political economy, and is now in course of practical application by the Bank of England, that being the leading feature in the new bank act of 1844, introduced into Parliament by Sir ROBERT PEEL, and passed under his administration. Previous to the passage of that act, McCULLOCH, writing on the subject, says: "Till the sole power of issuing paper money be committed to some one body, the country will necessarily be exposed to those perpetually recurring fluctuations in the quantity and value of money that are productive of the most pernicious consequences, and which go far indeed to impart to all industrial undertakings a sort of gamb